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**SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 11TH MEETING
OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF FOOD STANDARDS
HELD IN VIGYAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI,
ON THE 27TH AND 28TH JULY '65**

Introduction.—The 11th meeting of the Central Committee of Food Standards was held in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, from the 27th and 28th July, 1965. The meeting was inaugurated by the Union Deputy Health Minister, Shri P. S. Naskar. The Director General of Health Services, Dr. K. N. Rao, presided over the meeting as Chairman of the Committee. The Union Deputy Minister in his inaugural address emphasised the great responsibility that this Committee has to shoulder in the proper implementation of the P.F.A. Act. He also urged the Committee to find ways and means of expediting the analysis of food samples in the laboratories and to lay down practical standards.

Business Session.—Business session under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Health Services, Dr. K. N. Rao, started at 11 A. M. on the 26th July '65. The following recommendations were made by the Committee :—

Item No. 1—Report of the Secretary—Review of action.
taken on the 10th meeting.

The Committee reviewed the action taken by the C.C.F.S. Secretariat on the recommendations made at the 10th meeting. The Secretary, C. C. F. S., highlighted certain important points for the decision of the Committee. The Committee while noting the action taken recommended the following :—

Item No. 1(3) : The question of deciding the proper nomenclature of ANISE seeds with reference to Fennel be referred to I. S. I.

Item No. 1(17) : A sub-committee be constituted consisting of the following :—

- | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-----|----------|
| 1) | Dr. N. N. Dastur | ... | ... | Convener |
| 2) | Dr. B. D. Narang. | | | |
| 3) | A representative from Delhi Milk Scheme. | | | |
| 4) | A representative of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. | | | |
| 5) | Milk Commissioner, Punjab. | | | |
| 6) | Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam, or Assistant Secretary, C.C.F.S.,
Shri D. S. Chadha. | | | |

Item No. 1(18) : P. F. A. Rules.

The Sub-committee may frame suitable rules in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

Item No. 1(22) : (a) In-service refresher courses should be organised by the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, and (b) that University courses may be started in consultation with N. D. R. I. and universities to have a regular course for Public Analysts.

Item No. 1(24) : The Committee agreed that Shri S. C. Bhattacharjee, Senior Marketing Officer, may act. as Convener in place of Shri R. K. Mallick.

Item No. 1(28) : The Committee decided to refer the matter back to I. S. I.

Item No. 1(35) : The Committee decided that the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati, be requested to send samples for analysis to the following laboratories :—

- 1) Central Food Laboratory.
- 2) Public Analyst, U. P. and
- 3) Public Analyst, Madras.

Item No. 1(36) : The Committee recommended that information may be obtained from different States where Mahua oil is used for the edible purposes.

Item No. 1(39) : The Committee decided that the recommendations of the Dairy Sectional Committee of the I. S. I. may be awaited.

Item No. 1(48) : The Committee recommended that the Glossary of terms used in all regional languages be compiled after consulting I. S. I., Public Analyst, CSIR, etc.

Item No. 1(52) : The Committee recommended that the Orientation of Inspection by the Food Inspectors be on a quarterly basis.

Item No. 2 : Meat and Meat Products (Regulation & Control) Order.

The Committee discussed the draft on Meat and Meat Products (Regulation & Control) Order—1962, and decided that a Sub-committee consisting of the following be formed to discuss this draft order. The Committee requested that this Sub-committee should submit its report within 6 months. The composition is suggested as under :—

- 1) Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam ... Convenor.
- 2) Shri Goel, Essex Farms.
- 3) Shri Verma.
- 4) Dr. Lehri, C. F. T. R. I.
- 5) A representative of A. M. A.
- 6) Dr. H. S. Bawa and
- 7) Shri Ramaswamy, Development Officer.

Agenda Item No. 3 : To discuss the report of the Sub-committee.

3(1)—Report of the Sub-committee to review PFA Rules and standards.

The Committee examined the report of the Sub-Committee and while adopting the report, made the following recommendations.

Para 4 of the Report : The Committee tentatively agreed that the iodine value of cotton-seed oil be prescribed from 99 to 112 as against 105 to 112.

Para 7 of the Report :

1. The Committee suggested that under (b) the word "Ice-cream" may be added in front of the word "Cream".

2. Under (d) the word "Vegetable" may be added after edible and the word "fats" including Margerine may be omitted.

A new sub-clause may be added.

Para 25 : The Committee recommended that a separate sub-committee be formed to examine all aspects of food flavours consisting of the following :—

- 1) Dr. D. S. Bhatia ... Convenor.
- 2) A representative of the I. S. I.
- 3) A Public Analyst, Kerala and
- 4) Assistant Secretary, C. C. F. S.

Para 34 : The Committee agreed in principle that these paragraphs suggested may be suitable incorporated after consulting the Law Ministry.

Para 38 : The Committee recommended that a sub-committee consisting of the following be constituted to frame suitable rules under Section 23(1)(n) of the P.F.A. Act :—

- 1) Executive Officer, Municipal Corporation, Bombay as... Convenor.
- 2) Health Officer, Delhi Municipal Corporation.
- 3) Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, Calcutta.
- 4) Health Officer, Corporation, Madras.
- 5) A representative of the Ministry of Law.
- 6) Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam or Shri D. S. Chadha, to act as Secretary.

Item No. 3(2) : Report of the Sub-committee of Analysts.

The committee while adopting the report of the sub-committee of Analysts recommended the following :—

a) **Item 4 of the Report :** The Committee suggested that the panel should also examine the detection of animal body fat. Dr. Dastur is requested to send samples.

b) **Item No. 7(ii)** The Committee recommended that in view of the imported seeds or immaturated seeds giving oil of higher S. V., it is suggested that administrative instructions may be issued not to declare samples adulterated only on account of higher S. V. Value. In the meantime, more data should be collected and the matter be referred to the sub-committee of Analysts.

Item No. 7(iv) : The Committee suggested that status quo may be maintained.

Item No. 3.3 : Report of the sub-committee on Anti-oxidants and preservatives.

The Committee while adopting the report of this Sub-Committee recommended the following :—

a) The preparation of B. H. A. under item 2 while being used singly be prescribed for the maximum limit at 0.02 per cent.

b) The question of the use of SORBIC Acid and its salts and BENZOIC Acid and its salts be examined by the Sub-Committee for use as preservatives in processed marine products such as dry fish, fish sausage, etc. etc.

c) **Salt Petre** : be placed as class 2 preservatives and its maximum limit be fixed at 500 PP. H.

Item 3(4) : Minutes of the sub-committee for sealing and sampling etc. procedure.

The Committee noted the interim report of this sub-committee.

Item No. 3.5 : Report of the Sub-Committee on Education Propaganda on P. F. A.

The Committee while adopting the report of this Sub-committee recommended the following :—

1) That atleast 5% of the budget allocation be made available for Health Education and propaganda.

2) That action may be taken to bring out a Journal by the C. C. F. S /CHEB and the Committee recommends that Government be approached for sanctioning the requisite staff.

3) That with the help of voluntary organisations/National Consumers Service/CHEB the Exhibition should be organised at important places in India. Sufficient funds to be provided for this purpose.

4) The Committee appreciated the film "Criminals at Large" and recommended that it be widely distributed among important municipalities and corporations for exhibition in the cinemas/schools/institutions, etc.

Item No. 3(6) : The report of the Experts Committee to consider the "Butyric Acid" Number for Ghee and Butter.

The Committee while agreeing with the report suggested that for the time being, there need be provided any S. V. as an additional specification for Ghee. The Committee also was of the firm opinion that there was no need for any further investigation on the subject of Butyric Acid Number or A and B values.

Item No. 3(7) : The report of the 2-Man Delegation to Afganistan and Iran.

The Committee while reviewing the report of this 2-Man Delegation to Afghanistan and Iran, recommended that a committee consisting of :—

1. Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam ... Convenor.
2. Director, C. F. L.
3. Shri Mohinder Singh, Commerce & Industry.
4. Public Analyst, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.
5. Public Analyst, Kerala.
6. Public Analyst, U. P., Lucknow. and
7. Dr. D. S. Chadha, ... Member-Secretary,

to examine data now available from the samples collected from Iran and Afghanistan and to review the present standards for 'Hing'.

The Committee did not agree to the suggestion made by the National Consumers Association that Compounded Asafoetida be deleted from the list.

Item No. 4 : New articles for inclusion in the P. F. A. Standards.

Issue No. 1 : The Committee recommends the constitution of a Sub-committee consisting of the following :—

1. Dr. S. T. Achar.
2. Dr. Gopalan.
3. Dr. Bhatia and
4. Prof. Sunder Rajan ... Convenor.

Issue No. 2 : Standards for Maize Oil.

The Committee agreed to include Maize Oil as an edible oil and requested the I. S. I. to formulate standards for the consideration of this committee.

Issue No. 3 : The Camel Milk.

The Committee recommended that theoluminous data are available on this subject be compiled with the help of Dr. Dastur and be referred to the Sub-committee under Issue No. 1 under the convenorship of Prof. Sunder Rajan.

Issue No. 4 : Rice Polishing.

The Committee requested Shri Ramanathan of I. S. I. and Dr. Bhatia to examine the present standards formulated by the I. S. I. and to suggest a suitable standard for the consideration of this Committee.

Issue No. 5 : Complan.

The Committee agreed to the manufacture of Complan for human consumption provided the Anti-Oxidant used is within the limits prescribed by the Sub-committee on Anti-Oxidants. The representative of the Glaxo Laboratories stated that they are not using ISOPROPYLALCOHAL as a solvent in flavours.

Issue No. 6 : Iodized Salt.

The Committee agreed to the revised standards and definition for Iodized Salt. It was also suggested that the Iodine content should also be indicated.

Issue No. 7 : The Committee recommended that Coal-tar Dyes should not be permitted in vegetable sauce and there should be a proper labelling for vegetable sauce.

Issue No. 7(ii) and (iii) : may be referred to the Sub-committee of the Central Food Products Advisory Committee.

Item No. 5 : Amendments to Standards for articles of Food.

1) The Committee recommended that the question of use of Tamarind and Grape fruit in fruit and mixed fruit Jam and tartaric acid should be referred to A.M.A. (F.P.O.)

2) The Committee recommended that the standards suggested for oils obtained from white sesma seeds grown in Assam, Tripura and West Bengal, be adopted and the other standards suggested.

3) The Committee noted the other items.

Item No. 6 : Suggestions and amendments regarding P. F. A. Rules.

1. CHLOROPHYLLIN L120 and L700.

The Committee did not agree to include this colour in the P. F. A. Rules.

Agenda Item No. 6 : Amendment to P.F.A. Rules.

Item No. 1—Rule 12-A : The Committee noted that necessary changes in the warranty form are being made in consultation with the Ministry of Law, in view of the new Section 14 of the amended Act.

Item No. 2—Rule 13 : The Committee felt that no change is necessary and the purport of the rule be explained to all concerned through a letter from the C.C.F.S. Secretariat.

Item No. 3—Rule 26 : The Committee agreed that “(Riboflavin)” may be added after Lactoflavin, and “(turmeric)” may be added after curcumin. The Committee, however, did not agree to change the heading to ‘Coaltar dyes’ to ‘synthetic dyes’.

Item No. 4—Rule 26 : The Committee did not agree to include Chlorophyllin L/120 and L/700 as a permitted colour.

Item No. 5—Rule 29 : The Committee felt that no change to this rule was necessary.

Item No. 6—Rule 32 : The Committee felt that it was not necessary to make any changes to this rule.

Item No. 7—Rule 33 : The Committee was of the opinion that the President, Sangli City Municipality, Sangli may address the State Government or the Ministry of Home Affairs on this matter.

Item No. 8—Rules 43 and 44 : The Committee recommended that this matter be referred to the Ministry of Law by the CCFS Secretariat.

Item No. 9—Rule 44(b) : The Committee felt that there was no need to amend 44(b) and that the present rule provides the necessary safeguards.

Item No. 10—Rule 53 : The Committee recommended that Rule 53 may be examined by the Ministry of Law in the same manner as has been done under Rule 47(Saccarin).

Item No. 11—Rule 60 : The Committee notes that this rule is being amended to make the rule more explicit.

Item No. 12—Proforma VII (Rule 17) : The Committee recommends that there is no need to amend the rule in view of the judgement of one of the High Courts that the food shall have to conform to the standards.

Item No. 13—Section 23(1)(n) : The action has already been taken to form a Sub-committee to frame suitable rules under this Section.

Item No. 14 : The Committee recommended that this matter be referred to the Ministry of Law for advice.

Item No. 15 : Suggestion from the DPH, Madras regarding time limit for launching prosecutions :

The Committee recommended that the administrative instructions be issued to the States for the prosecution to be launched with the least possible time.

Item No. 17 : Rewording of Rule 12-A and draft form of warranty :

The Committee agreed to the draft Warranty form and suggested that it may be finalized after consulting the Ministry of Law.

Agenda Item No. 7 : Amendments to PFA Rules :

The Committee examined the amendments suggested by the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Corporation and did not consider it necessary to make any amendments.

Item No. 8 : To discuss the standards for water for inclusion under PFA Rules :

The Committee noted the views of the Ministry of Law and decided that the following paragraph may be added where water is used in the manufacture of preparation of an article included in Appendix B of the PFA Rules :

“Water intended for human consumption should be free from micro organism likely to cause diseases and chemical constituents which may impair health”.

Item No. 9 : Other Items :

- a) The Committee agreed to the suggestion made by the Dairy Development Adviser to include the use of whole milk powder in the manufacture of standards or toned milk and suggested that the present definition may be altered suitably.

b) **Item No. 2 : Standards for cheese :**

The purity of fat of cheese (R.M. and B.R.)—reference Item No. 3.2.

The Committee noted the data collected by the Central Food Laboratory and the Bombay Municipal Corporation and decided that more data should be collected throughout the year and placed before the Analyst Sub-Committee.

c) **Analysis of butter milk—Ref. Item 3.2 :**

The Committee noted the data of analysis of butter milk submitted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation and decided that more data should be collected before the standards are suggested.

d) **Fourth Five Year Plan :**

The Committee noted with appreciation that a proposal has been submitted to the Planning Commission for a scheme to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan to prevent adulteration of food at a cost of Rs. 12 crores. The main features of the plan are :

1. Setting up of a Central Unit in the Dte. G.H.S.	0.09 crores	}	3.89 crores
2. Setting up of five zonal organizations.	3.80 crores		
3. Strengthening of the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.	0.16 crores		0.16 crores
4. Establishment of Laboratories in Union Territories	0.50 crores		0.50 crores
5. Strengthening of Laboratory services in States.	2.90 crores	}	7.45 crores
6. Strengthening of enforcement machinery in States.	4.55 crores		
<hr/>			12 crores

The Committee recommends that the plan may be suitably altered to provide for the following :—

- 1) A scheme may be formulated for training of Public Analysts and Food Inspectors and a suitable provision be made for the purpose.
- 2) More funds be provided to the Central Food Laboratory for specialized instruments and for carrying out fundamental and applied research.

- 3) The scheme prepared by a panel of Analysts under the Chairmanship of Dr. Boman for the enforcement of Laboratory services be circulated to the State Governments after it has been examined by a small Expert Committee of the BGHS.
- 4) Sufficient provisions be made for health education and for legal advice, particularly in respect of prevention of food adulteration.
- 5) The Small Committee referred to at 3 above may examine the question coordinating the laboratory services of the public health laboratories undertaking food, water and drug analysis.
- e) **Item No. 5 :** The Committee noted with appreciation the resolutions passed at the first meeting of the Central Committee of Ministers on the prevention of Food Adulteration held at Nainital on the 3rd June 1965.





सत्यमेव जयते

From

The Secretary,
Central Committee for Food Standards,
Directorate General of Health Services,
New Delhi.

To

All Members of CCFS/Invitees.

New Delhi, the

October, 1966

Subject : Minutes of 12th Meeting of the Central Committee
for Food Standards held at Hyderabad
on 24th August, 1966.

Sir,

I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the 12th Meeting of Central Committee for Food Standards held at Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad on 24th August, 1966. I hope that you will find the same in order. It is requested that the action desired on your part as detailed in the minutes may be taken by you at the earliest and the progress intimated to this Directorate in due course of time.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt.

Yours faithfully,

Encl.

(Sd/- D. S. CHADHA)
for Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards.

P, S. :—I am also enclosing a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 as amended upto 1st July, 1965 and also a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 as amended upto 31st May, 1965. A Copy each of the modifications made in the P.F.A. Rules after the printing is also enclosed for your information and record.

**DRAFT MINUTES OF THE 12TH MEETING
OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD STANDARDS
HELD AT REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, HYDERABAD
ON 24TH AUGUST, 1966.**

1. The 12th Meeting of the Central Committee for Food Standards constituted under Section 3 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 (37 of 1954) was held at Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad on 24. 8. 66 under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. N. Rao, Director General of Health Services. The following members were present :—

i)	Dr. K. N. Rao	Director General of Health Services, New Delhi.	Chairman
ii)	Shri S. N. Mitra	Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.	Member
iii)	Shri V. P. Ananantanarayanan	Dy. Agricultural & Marketing Adviser, Govt. of India, Nagpur.	Member
iv)	Brig. A. G. Fernandes	QMG's Branch, Army HQ, New Delhi.	Member
v)	Dr. Banwari Lal	Director Health, Railway Board, New Delhi.	Member
vi)	Shri K. Narayanaswamy	Government Analyst, King Institute, Guindy, Madras.	Member
vii)	Shri M. Krishna Murty	Government Analyst, Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad.	Member
viii)	Dr. R. S. Srivastava	Public Analyst, U. P., Lucknow.	Member
ix)	Shri P. Janardana Iyer	Public Analyst, Govt. of Kerala, Trivandrum.	Member
x)	Shri C. P. Hartman	Public Analyst, Food & Water Laboratory, Anand Rao Circle, Bangalore.	Member
xi)	Dr. S. C. Chakrabarti	Public Analyst, Food & Water Public Health, Laboratory, 2, Convent Lane, Calcutta-15.	Member

xii)	Dr. T. J. Boman	Public Analyst Gujarat, Baroda (representing Dr. M. J. Bhatt. Member)
xiii)	Dr. Hari Bhagwan	Head of Food & Agriculture Division, Indian Standard Institution, New Delhi. Member
xiv)	Shri F. G. T. Menezes	Deputy Director, (Vanaspati), Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi. Member
xv)	Dr. P. G. Tulpula	Nutrition Research Laboratory, Hyderabad (representing Dr. P. V. Venkatachalam, ICMR. ... Member)
xvi)	Dr. N. R. Roy	Assistant Surgeon, Nagaland, Kohima. Member
xvii)	Dr. R. S. Bhawe	Assistant Director, Public Health Laboratory, Poona. Member
xviii)	Dr. B. D. Narang	Public Analyst, Punjab, Chandigarh. Member
xix)	Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam	Asstt. Director General of Health Services, New Delhi. Secretary
xx)	Shri D. S. Chadha	Asstt. Secy. (P.F.A.), Dte. General of Health Services, New Delhi.

2, The following persons attended the meeting by special invitation :—

i)	Shri K. B. Lal	Secretary, Health Department, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
ii)	Dr. G. S. Sidhu	Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad-9.
iii)	Dr. Gulam Ahmend	Director, Public Health, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
iv)	Maj General M. S. Boparai	D. M. R. Office of the DGAFMS, Ministry of Defence, DHQ PO, New Delhi-11.
v)	Dr. S. L. Dhir	Director, Bureau of Planning, Dte. G.H.S., New Delhi.
vi)	Shri Mohinder Singh	Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.
vii)	Dr. B. Ramachandran	Medical Officer of Health, Hyderabad Corpo- ration, Hyderabad.

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|------------------------------|---|
| viii) Shri N. Subramaniam | Scientist, Central Food Technological Research Institution, Mysore. |
| ix) Shri N. K. Gopal Narayan | Public Analyst, Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad. |
| x) Shri C. P. Nijhawan | Technical Officer, Dairy Development Adviser, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, New Delhi. |

Welcome

3. The Chairman extended a warm welcome to the members and invitess who attended the meeting. He stated that this meeting had to be convened at a short notice/particularly to discuss the use of Solvent Extracted oils for human consumption. He further stated that the important recommendations made by the Expert Committee and the Emergency Standards suggested by the I. S. I. will form one of the important items for discussion by the Committee.

4. He also informed the Committee that the Sub-committee of the CCFS appointed to review the specifications of Asafoetida, have examined the analytical data of the samples brought by the Indian delegation from Afghanistan and Iran and their report is before the Committee. The Chairman informed the Committee that the original plan of Rs. 12 crores for P.F.A. has been reduced to Rs. 4 crores and the scheme is under consideration of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. He thanked Dr. Sidhu on behalf of the Committee for making the necessary arrangements to hold the meeting in his Laboratory at a very short notice.

Agenda Item No. 1 : Report by the Secretary.

5. Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam, Secretary informed the Committee that the following members have retired from the membership of the Committee :—

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|-------------------------|--|
| Shri S. C. Bhattacharya | Senior Marketing Officer, Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, Nagpur. |
| Shri P. H. Ramanathan | Head of Agriculture & Food, Indian Standard Institution, New Delhi. |
| Shri K. R. Srinivasan | Government Analyst, Madras |
| Dr. S. R. Kulkarni | Incharge, Public Health Laboratory, Nagpur. |
| Dr. A. R. Sundararajan | Professor of Biochemistry & Nutrition, All India Institute of Hygiene & P. H., Calcutta. |
| Dr. S. D. Arya | Deputy Director of Medical & Health Services, Rajasthan. |

6. Dr. Subrahmanyam informed the members that Shri Ramanathan has taken over as Joint Director of Quality Control Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, Shri Bhattacharya

has joined his parent department in Assam as Joint Director, Agriculture, Dr. A. R. Sundararajan has taken up an assignment in Ghana as a WHO consultant. The Committee placed on record the contribution and services rendered by the retiring members.

7. The Secretary informed the Committee that the following new members have been nominated to the Committee and on behalf of the Committee he extended a warm welcome to them :—

Shri V. P. Ananantanarayanan	Deputy Agriculture & Marketing Adviser (Fruit Products), Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, Nagpur.
Shri K. Narayanaswamy	Government Analyst, Madras.
Dr. R. S. Bhawe	Public Health Laboratory, Poona.
Shri P. N. Bhargava	Chief Public Analyst, Jaipur, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
Dr. Hari Bhagwan	Deputy Director (Agriculture & Food), Indian Standard Institution, New Delhi.
Dr. N. R. Roy	Assistant Surgeon, Medical Directorate, Nagaland,
Dr. P. V. Vankatachalam	Dy. Director, I.C.M.R., New Delhi.
Shri F. G. T. Menezes	Deputy Director, (Vanaspati), Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi.

8. The Secretary reviewed briefly the work of the following Sub-Committees :—

- (a) Analysts' Sub-Committee.
- (b) Sub-Committee to formulate rules under Section 23(1)(n) of the P.F.A. Act.
- (c) Sub-Committee to review standards of Cow and Buffalo milk in Punjab.
- (d) Sub-Committee on "Meat & Meat Products Control Order".
- (e) Sub-Committee to consider the use camel milk.
- (f) Sub-Committee to review standards of asafoetida.
- (g) Panel to consider the application of provision of P.F.A. Act to bonafide tourists & Passangers from abroad.
- (h) Sub-Committee to consider the use of vegetable proteins in infant foods.

Agenda Item No. 2 : To review the action taken on the minutes of the last meeting :—

9. The Committee reviewed the action taken on the minutes of the last meeting and made the following remarks :—

- (i) The Agriculture Marketing Adviser be requested to furnish more data on ghee so that the explanatory note given under the specifications for ghee for different

regions should be considered.

(Action AMA)

- (ii) The Ministry of Food & Agriculture be requested to finalise its recommendations on the draft Milk & Milk products order.

(Action Dairy Development Adviser)

- (iii) The views of the Ministry of Law may be obtained whether the sale of milk lollies, Ice-candy and Skimmed Milk and Ice Cream be prohibited in view of the fact that they are prepared in un-hygienic conditions and prohibited dyes are used in their manufacture.

(Action Min. of Law)

- (iv) It was decided that a copy of the circular regarding training of Analysts and Refresher courses issued to the Universities/Institutions and Directors Central Food Laboratory respectively be endorsed to all the members.

(Action Secy. CCFS)

- (v) The methods of drawing samples from bulk as well as individuals samples may be expedited. The Public Analyst Punjab may be requested to send his proposals immediately and the report of the Sub-Committee on the fool proof sampling may be considered by this Committee while finalising their recommendations.

(Action Secy. CCFS)

- (vi) It was recommended that Dr. Banwari Lal, Shri S. N. Mitra, Dr. B. D. Narang and Shri F. G. T. Menezes may examine the question of inadvertent mixing of edible oils during the process of manufacturing due to use of common pipe lines and tanks—taking into view the data obtained from Public Analyst Madras, Public Analyst U.P. and Director Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.

(Action Secy. CCFS)

- (vii) It was decided that specifications for mahua oils should remain in the PFA rules as in some parts of Gujarat it is used for edible purposes.
- (viii) It was recommended that ethylene gas used for ripening of fruits may be exempted from prescribing any residual tolerance when it is used as a plant regulator on food & vegetable crops.

(Action Secy. CCFS)

- (ix) The Committee desired that the circular letter sent to AMOs wherein frequency of inspection by Food Inspectors has been prescribed should be endorsed to all members of the C.C.F.S.

(Action Secy. CCFS)

- (x) It was recommended that the specifications for maize oil received from ISI should be circulated to members for comments.

(Action Secy. CCFS)

- (xi) It was recommended that in view of the opinion of the Ministry of Law regarding interpretation of Rule 43 read with Rule 44, the necessary amendment may be made in the P.F.A. rules.

(Action Secy. CCFS)

- (xii) It was recommended that the question regarding laying down a limit for heavy metals like lead, copper, zinc and arsenic in cutlery made of silver alloy be prescribed in consultation with I.S.I.

(Action Secy. CCFS & ISI)

- (xiii) Shri Mohinder Singh of Ministry of Commerce kindly agreed to supply two kilo-grams of almond oil of various varieties to the Director Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta and Public Analyst, Punjab, Chandigarh for finding out the Belliers Turbidity temperature and for other characters so as to prescribe them under PFA Act.

(Action Shri Mohinder Singh)

Agenda Item No. 3 : The use of Solvent Extracted Vegetable oils for edible purposes, its specifications.

The Committee reviewed the note submitted by the Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards regarding the Solvent Extracted oil and de-oiled meal order and also the emergency specifications recommended by the I.S.I. for solvent extracted oils and food grade hexane. It also discussed the comments received from experts in USA on the specifications of hexane, food-grade and other solvent extracted oils. The Committee appreciated the work carried by I.S.I. in this respect. Dr. Sidhu informed the members that the limit of sulphur as laid down for hexane is reasonable and there will be no corrosion of the equipment or poisoning of the catalyst. He informed that ESSC is producing a food-grade hexane with sulphur content about 50 p.p.m. In view of the above the Committee accepted the specifications of food grade Hexane as laid down by I.S.I.

The specifications of various extracted oils as laid down by I.S.I. were also discussed keeping in view the comments received from the United States Authorities. The Committee was of the opinion that the refractive index and the Iodine value for cotton-seed oil, may be laid down as recommended by the I.S.I. for the time being because the Committee was informed by Shri Menezes that the cotton seed oil is not being imported this year and therefore, the question of revising the standards could be reviewed after collecting data.

The Committee also approved that the Draft "Solvent Extracted Oil & Deoiled Meal" Order drawn by the Expert Committee. The Committee recommended that the specification for food-grade Hexane and the five solvent extracted oils namely coconut oil, cottonseed oil, groundnut oil, linseed oil and mahua oil recommended by the I.S.I. may be incorporated in Appendix B of the PFA Rules, 1955.

(Action Secy. C.C.F.S.)

Agenda Item No. 4 : To consider the reports of various Sub-Committees/Panels.

Agenda Item No. 4.1 : Analyst's Sub-Committee.

The Committee approved the report of the Tenth Meeting of Analyst's Sub-Committee held at Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta on 1st and 2nd July, 1966. However, the following amendments were made :—

- (i) The Committee recommended that laboratories undertaking analysis of food samples may be called "Public Analyst Laboratory" or "Public Health Laboratory". This should, however, be left to the discretion of the States.
- (ii) The Committee recommended that any disparity in the specifications of food articles prescribed by I.S.I., CCFS or Directorate of Marketing & Inspection be removed at an early date.

(Action Secy. CCFS, AMA, ISI)

- (iii) The review of compositions of the panels appointed by the Sub-Committee may be decided in the light of discussions to take place under Agenda Item No. 7.
- (iv) As regards the applicability of Turbidity temperature etc. in mustard oil, the matter will be discussed under Agenda Item No. 6.

Agenda Item No. 4.2 : Sub-Committee to formulate rules under Section 23(1)(n) of the P.F.A. Rules.

The Committee after going through the report of the Sub-Committee recommended that the opinion of the Ministry of Law may be obtained, and suitable action be taken by D. G. H. S. accordingly. It was recommended that Major General M. S. Boparai of Ministry of Defence be also consulted in this matter.

(Action Secy. C.C.F.S.)

Agenda Item No. 4.3 : Specifications for cow and buffalo milk in Punjab.

The Committee reviewed the proceedings of the Sub-Committee and agreed with the suggestions of the Sub-Committee that the present standards of buffalo and cow milk in Punjab need not be changed. This was supported by Dr. B. D. Narang, Public Analyst, Punjab. The Committee, however, did not agree to the suggestion made by the Sub-Committee that a provision be made in the P.F.A. Rules for "Appeal to the cow", as this suggestion was considered to be not practicable.

It was also suggested that the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta be requested to carry out the freezing point determination on samples of milk wherever possible to find out if milk is adulterated with water.

(Action Central Food Laboratory)

Agenda Item No. 4.4 : Specifications for Camel Milk.

The report of the Sub-Committee was examined and it was recommended that Rajasthan Government may be addressed to indicate the extent of the problem faced by them,

as in the view of the Committee the misbranding of buffalo or cow milk under the guise of camel milk may lead to more adulteration.

(Action Secy. C.C.F.S.)

Agenda Item No. 4.5 : Sub-Committee to consider Meat and Meat Products Control Order.

The Committee approved the report of the Sub-Committee on the meat and meat products control Order.

Agenda Item No. 4.6 : Sub-Committee to review the standards for Asafoetida.

The Committee considered the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to review the standards for Asafoetida and the sampling procedure. The report of the Sub-Committee was accepted and it was recommended that the sampling procedure recommended by the Sub-Committee now, be accepted for bulk consignments of Hing arriving from abroad or lying in godowns. It was also recommended that the methods of tests as recommended by the Sub-Committee should be circulated to all the Public Analysts for adopting these methods.

The question of inclusion of Hingra under the PFA rules was also discussed at length and it was the opinion of the Committee that even though "Hingra" may not be used for edible purposes but as it can be easily used for the adulteration of "Hing" or sub-standard Hing can be misbranded as Hingra, it was, therefore, necessary to prescribe standards as suggested by the Sub-Committee. The Committee also recommended that the consignments of "Hingra" exported from Iran and Afghanistan should have a proper label declaration on the packings as recommended by the Sub-Committee.

The specifications suggested for "Compounded Hing" and the labelling requirements suggested by the Sub-Committee were also accepted.

(Action Secy. C.C.F.S.)

Agenda Item No. 4.7 : Panel for the import of articles of food brought by genuine bonafide tourists and passengers.

The Committee accepted the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the implementation of the P.F.A. Act on food articles brought by passengers and tourists from abroad. In view of the various difficulties pointed out in the report, Committee agreed that the matter should be left to the custom authorities to decide what quantity can be considered as personal requirements, and there need not be any separate rules prescribed for this purpose.

Agenda Item No. 4.8 : Sub-Committee to review the specifications on infant foods based on vegetable proteins.

The Committee noted the interim report of the Sub-Committee appointed to review the specifications of infant foods based on vegetable proteins and desired that the work should be finalised at an early date. It was also desired that the amendments suggested by the representative of the Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore on the last sentence

of the minutes of the meeting of the Sub-Committee held on 12-11-1965 be brought to the notice of the Convenor of the Sub-Committee.

(Action Secy. C.C.F.S.)

Agenda Item No. 5 : To consider the amendments to the P.F.A. Rules & Standards.

Agenda Item No. 5.1 : Specifications for Coffee.

The Committee accepted the recommendation of I.S.I. to delete the words "green, raw or unroasted" in the specifications laid down for coffee under item A.08.01(5) of Appendix B of the PFA Rules, as the "green, raw or unroasted coffee" is not used as such.

The Committee also accepted that the species "coffee excelsa" be included in the specifications of coffee.

(Action Secy. C.C.F.S.)

Agenda Item No. 5.2 : Specifications for gold and silver foils.

The Committee noted the suggestion of Delhi Municipal Corporation to prescribe standards for gold and silver leaves to be used in confectionary and in other edible foods. The Committee recommended that the specifications laid down by I.S.I. be prescribed in the P.F.A. Rules.

It was also recommended that the licensing conditions for the sale of these leaves may also be prescribed under rule 50 of the PFA Rules. The quantity of the sample to be sent to the Public Analyst under rule 22 of P.F.A. Rules be prescribed as one gram.

(Action Secy. C.C.F.S.)

Agenda Item No. 5.3 : Use of anti-oxidants in ghee.

The Committee considered the letter of Dairy Development Adviser to the Government of India regarding permission to use anti-oxidants in ghee. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that this subject was also discussed at the 11th Meeting of the Committee, and after a detailed discussion it was recommended that the use of anti-oxidants in ghee and butter be not allowed. However, keeping in view the arguments put forth by the Dairy Development Adviser, it was recommended that he may be requested to send more literature and data on the use of anti-oxidants and the names of the countries where it is permitted or prohibited.

(Action Dairy Development Adviser)

Agenda Item No. 5.4 : Ban of use of all types of colours for all types of food stuffs.

The Committee noted the suggestions of the Health Minister of Madras State made at the Central Council of Health meeting held in Bangalore in regard to putting a total ban on the use of colours in all types of food. The Committee noted the practice of using harmless colours in most of the countries, which has been recommended by WHO/FAO Expert Committee. In view of this, the Committee felt that it may not be possible to place a total ban in the use of food colours. It, however, recommended that the use of such colours in food products should be only those declared safe by FAO/WHO.

(Action Secy. C.C.F.S.)

Agenda Item No. 5.5 : Use of laminate butter wrap for dairy products.

The Committee appreciated the work done by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore on the question of permitting the use of laminated butter wrap manufactured by M/s India Foils Ltd. Calcutta. It was, however, recommended that more data should be collected to see its toxic effects. It was also recommended that samples of these butter wraps may be sent to the Central Food Laboratory for investigation and opinion.

(Action Secy. C.C.F.S.)

Agenda Item No. 6 : Bullier's Turbidity Temperature for mustard oils.

The Committee examined in detail the views of various experts in regard to the applicability of Bullier's Turbidity Temperature for mustard oil in particular and other oils in general. The sap value of mustard oil was also considered. In view of the divergent opinions of the various experts, it was recommended that a Sub-Committee consisting of the following may be constituted :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| i) Dr. K. T. Achaya | Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. |
| | Convenor |
| ii) A representative of I.S.I. | |
| iii) Shri S. N. Mitra | Director C.F.L. Calcutta. |
| iv) Dr. J. G. Kane | Professor of oil Tech., University of Bombay. |
| v) Dr. M. M. Chakrabarty | Professor, Calcutta University. |
| vi) Mr. V. P. Anantanarayanan | Dy. A.M.A. |
| vii) Dr. R. S. Sirivastava | Public Analyst, U. P., Lucknow. |
| viii) Secy. C.C.F.S. or Asstt. Secy. C.C.F.S. | |

The Sub-Committee will go into the question of applicability and limits of the bellier's turbidity temperature for mustard oil and other oils included in the P.F.A. Rules. The Sub-Committee will also consider other specifications of mustard oils and other oils as well with a view to suggest any change if needed. It was requested that the Sub-Committee should finalise its recommendation within one month's time.

(Action Secy. C.C.F.S.)

Agenda Item No. 7 : To consider the reconstitution of Sub-Committee & Panels of the Central Committee for food standards.

The Sub-Committee reviewed the composition and functions of various sub-committees and panels functioning under the Central Committee for Food Standards. The Chairman brought it to the notice of the Members that the Government of India desire that such sub-committees etc. should be reduced to the minimum possible in order to have the maximum economy in our expenditure. The suggestions of the Chairman to have an Executive Committee to deal with the important and immediate matters was accepted. It was agreed that only 4-5 Sub-Committees be constituted. The compositions and functions of the Sub-Committees had been left to the discretion of the Chairman. The **Executive**

Committee will frame rules and bye-laws for the purpose of regulating its procedure and transaction of business as required under Section 3(6) of the P.F.A. Act and its composition will be as follows :—

i) Director General of Health Services	Chairman
ii) Ministry of Food & Agriculture	one representative
iii) Indian Standards Institution	"
iv) Representative of C.F.T.R.I., Mysore	"
v) Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta	"
vi, vii) State Governments (by rotation)	two representatives
viii) Defence Ministry	one representative
ix) Ministry of Commerce	"
x) Ministry of Railways	"
xi) Secretary C.C.F.S./Asstt. Secy.	Member Secretary

In consultation with the Chairman it has been approved that the following Sub-Committees be constituted to advise the Central Committee for Food Standards on various matters arising out of implementation of the P.F.A. Act. The Sub-Committee may coopt any other person or Institute with the approval of the Chairman of Central Committee for Food Standards.

(a) Sub-Committee to review the P.F.A. Act and Rules.

Functions :

All matters relating to the P.F.A. Act & rules except Appendix 'B' and permitted additives.

Composition :

i) Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam	...	...	Chairman
ii) Representative of I.S.I.			
iii) Representative of A.M.A.			
iv) Representative of Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Food).			
v) Shri K. U. Patel—Representative of Trade.			
vi) Representative of Defence.			
vii) Dr. R. S. Sirivastava.			
viii) Representative of Ministry of Law.			
ix) Representative of Railways.			
x) Asstt. Secretary C.C.F.S.			Member Secretary

(b) The Sub-Committee on Milk and Milk products including oils and fats (Vegetables & Animals)

Functions : To advise on the specifications of milk and milk products or on other technical subjects dealing with the above.

Composition :

- i) Dr. N. N. Dastur Dairy Development Adviser, Ministry of Food, Chairman.
 - ii) Representative of Directorate of Sugar & Vanaspati.
 - iii) Representative of A.M.A. (Director Central Agmark Laboratories, Nagpur.)
 - iv) Representative of Ministry of Defence.
 - v) Director, C.F.L., Calcutta.
 - vi) Dr. K. T. Achaya, R.R.L., Hyderabad. ... Member-Secy.
 - vii) Representative of Indian Standards Institution.
 - viii) Dr. H. R. Cama, Biochemistry Deptt. Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore.
 - ix) Representative of C.F.T.R.I., Mysore
 - x) Secy. CCFS/Asstt. Secretary.
- (c) Spices and Condiments, food grains, pulses and cereals and cereal products, Coffee, Tea and other Non-alcoholic, Beverages.

Composition :

- i) Dr. M. L. Magoon ... Chairman
Director Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, 7/560, Chand Soudh,
Sastha Mangla, Trivandrum.
- ii) Representative of Ministry of Food & Agriculture.
- iii) Representative of Director General Food (Deptt. of Food).
- iv) Representative of Indian Standards Institution.
- v) Shri V. P. Bhatt. ... Trade representative
- vi) Representative of C F.T.R.I., Mysore.
- vii) Representative of Ministry of Defence.
- viii) Dr. D. S. Bhatia Representative of Coca Cola.
- ix) Secy./Asstt. Secy., C C.F.S. Member Secretary
- x) Dr. B. D. Narang.

(d) Analysts Sub-committee :

Composition :

- i) Shri S. N. Mitra Dir. C.F.L. Chairman
- ii) Public Analyst, Madras.
- iii) Public Analyst, U.P.
- iv) Public Analyst, Assam.

- v) Director, Central Agmark Laboratory, Nagpur.
- vi) Representative of the Defence Food Control, Laboratory.
- vii) Public Analyst, A.P., Hyderabad.
- viii) Dr. T. J. Boman, Public Analyst, Gujarat.
- ix) Public Analyst, Rajasthan.
- x) Secretary/Asstt. Secretary. ... Member-Secy.

(e) **Food Additives.**

- i) Dr. B. D. Tilak, Director, N.C.L., Poona.
- ii) Director, N.R.L., Hyderabad.
- iii) Representative of C.F.T.R.I. Mysore.
- iv) Dr. P. K. Dutta,
Asstt. Professor of Biochemistry, A.I.I. Hyg. & Public Health, Calcutta.
- v) Representative of Central Drugs Research Lucknow.
- vi) Representative of Biochemistry Deptt. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- vii) Dr. Kamal J. Ranadive,
Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.
- viii) Mr. K. Narayanaswamy,
Public Analyst, Madras.
- ix) Representative of Indian Standards Institution.
- x) Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam,
Secy./Asstt. Secy. Member-Secy.

Agenda Item No. 8 : Any other business.

(i) **Specifications for Tea.**

The Committee discussed in detail the recommendations made by the Indian Standards Institution regarding the requirements for tea "black and green". It was agreed that in order to accommodate green tea, the specifications suggested by the I.S.I. Sectional Committee for tea be adopted in P.F.A. Rules. This will cover green tea as well.

(Action Secy. C.C.F.S.)

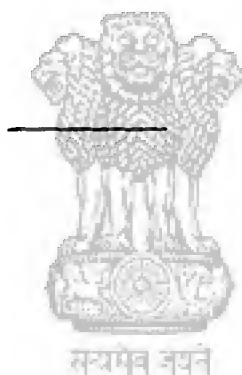
(ii) **Specifications for Honey.**

The Secretary brought to the notice of the Committee that Khadi Gram Udyog Commission has represented to the Directorate that the specification for "Honey" as laid down under P.F.A. Rules are borrowed from other countries, because some of the samples of genuine Honey analysed at Research Institute, Wardha showed that the reducing sugar content was less than the prescribed limit. The Committee recommended that this subject be considered by a small panel of following members :—

- i) Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam Chairman

- | | | | | |
|------|---|-----|-----|--------|
| ii) | Dr. Sardar Singh, | ... | ... | Member |
| | Plant Protection Adviser to Government of India. | | | |
| iii) | Representative of the Khadi & Village Industries, | | | Member |
| | Commn. Research Institute, Wardha. | | | |
| iv) | Prof. O.N. Perti, | ... | ... | Member |
| | Prof. of Chemistry, Motilal Nehru Engg. College, Allahabad. | | | |
| v) | Dr. G. B. Deodikar, | ... | ... | Member |
| | Hony. Scientific Adviser Central Bee Research Institute, Poona. | | | |
| vi) | Agricultural Marketing Adviser. | | | Member |

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.



**DRAFT SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 13TH MEETING
OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD STANDARDS
HELD AT VIGYAN BHAWAN, NEW DELHI,
ON 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1967.**

1. Inauguration of the Meeting—

Dr. K. N. Rao, Chairman of the Central Committee for Food Standards, welcomed the Hon'ble Union Deputy Minister for Health, members of the Committee and invitess to the inaugural session and thanked the Union Dy. Minister for having made it convenient to inaugurate the 13th Meeting of the Committee inspite of his onerous and multifarious duties.

Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam, Secretary of the Committee, gave a brief report of the major events that took place since the last meeting which was held in Hyderabad in August, 1966. He concluded by pleading for strengthening of the PFA Cell in the Dte. General of Health Services and also for implementing the recommendations made in the PFA Scheme for the 4th Five Year Plan.

Shri B. S. Murthy, Union Dy. Health Minister, addressed the gathering and emphasized the importance of health education, the need for establishing advisory bodies at State, district and block levels and the need to examine the question of giving protection to innocent vendors particularly in rural areas where it might not be possible for them to obtain warranty as provided in the PFA Act. He also expressed his concern over the large incidence of adulteration in large cities and urged that State Governments should take more interest in the implementation of the PFA Act and not leave it in the hands of the local bodies. He also stated that it would be necessary for the State Governments to provide special funds to the local bodies for the proper implementation of the PFA Act.

Shri S. N. Mitra, Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Union Dy. Minister, Director General Health Services, members of the Committee and invitess present at the meeting.

2. After the inaugural session, the meeting adjourned for tea and thereafter assembled for the business session.

BUSINESS SESSION

3. The Committee heard the representative of the following trade associations on various aspects related to the P.F.A. Act and the Rules made thereunder :—

(i) Indian Chamber of Commerce, Guntur.

1. Shri Yeju Nagendram.
2. Shri Kompalli Nageshwara Rao.

The Committee heard the representatives and also went through the representation made by the Chamber and decided to refer the contents made in the representation to the Sub-Committee of the CCFS on PFA Act and Rules as the contents concerned the attention of that Sub-Committee.

(ii) **Kurnool District Chamber of Commerce, Kurnool.**

1. Shri M. Krishnamoorthy Rao.
2. Shri O. V. Rajagopalan.

The representatives of the Chamber highlighted the salient features contained in their memorandum which was circulated to the members of the Committee. It was decided to refer their representation to the Sub-Committee of the CCFS on PFA Act and Rules for further examination and report to the CCFS.

(iii) **All Punjab Karyana Association, Bhatinda, Punjab.**

Shri Rup Chand and others.

Shri Rup Chand placed before the Committee the difficulties experienced by his Association with particular reference to Section 2(i)(f) of the P.F.A. Act (insect infestation). The Committee after hearing him in great detail decided that this matter be referred to the Sub-Committee of the CCFS on PFA Act and Rules to examine the feasibility of providing a tolerance limit for insect infestation in spices, pulses and other food grains of their products as has been done in the case of foodgrains under item A.18.06 of the PFA Rules, 1955.

(iv) **M/s. Chemiplast Industries, Bombay—** Shri Arvindbhai Vadodaria.

Shri Arvindbhai Vadodaria placed before the Committee the need of permitting the use of **Fumaric Acid** in food stuffs. The Committee after hearing him decided that as this Acidulant has not yet been permitted by the FAO/WHO, this matter may be kept in abeyance till the specific recommendations of FAO/WHO are received regarding its use.

(v) (a) **Roller Flour Millers Federation of India,
Connaught Place, New Delhi.**

1. Shri K. R. Vissanji
2. Shri S. P. Virmani
3. Shri R. P. Jain
4. Dr. D. V. Karmarkar

(b) **Southern India Roller Mills Association, Madras.**

1. Shri Maddisudarsanam, Member Parliament.

(c) **Federation of Andhra Pradesh Chamber of Commerce & Industry,
Hyderabad.**

1. Shri Maddisudarsanam, Member Parliament.

The representatives placed before the Committee their case to review the standards for wheat products particularly in relation to (i) moisture content (ii) alcoholic acidity (iii) acid insoluble ash and (iv) Gluten content.

They submitted that in view of the wheat received by them from different countries, the standards for wheat products in respect of these specifications needed review. After hearing in detail their viewpoint, the Committee decided that this should be referred to the Analysts' Sub-Committee of the CCFS. It was also recommended that Dr. Pingale, Director, Storage & Inspection, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, should be co-opted to the Sub-Committee when these matter is taken up for discussion and the report of this Sub-Committee on this subject should be made available to the Secretary, CCFS by the middle of October, 1967. The Committee further recommended that available data on the subject should be furnished to the convenor of the Analysts' Sub-Committee as early as possible.

4. Review of the action taken on the minutes of the 12th meeting :

The Committee noted the review of the action taken on the minutes of the last meeting and made the following observations :—

- (a) Director, CFTRI, Mysore, should be requested to formulate standards for rice polishing.
- (b) That market samples of almond oil as well as samples obtained through our Indian Embassies in Tehran, and Kabul should be sent to the collaborating laboratories for analysis and report.
- (c) The draft Indian Standard Specifications for Maize (Corn) Oil should be referred to the Oils and Fat Sub-Committee of the CCFS for examination and report.

5. Report of the Sub-Committee of Analysts.

The report of the Analysts Sub-Committee was presented by Shri S. N. Mitra, Convenor. The report of the Sub-Committee was adopted with the following observations :—

- (a) The Convenor of the Sub-Committee should write to the Director, C.F.T.R.I., for supplying the data available in his institute on colophony resin.
- (b) The Secretary, CCFS, should write to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to provide a suitable grant from their funds to the collaborative panel undertaking work on the detection of animal fat in ghee.
- (c) Dr. Narang, Public Analyst, Govt. of Haryana, should be requested to send samples of various indigenous sugar alongwith their nomenclature to the convenor of the Analysts' Sub-Committee.

6. Report of the Sub-Committee on Infant Foods based on Vegetable Proteins :

This report was introduced by Dr. N. N. Dastur, the Convenor. The Committee after examining the report in great detail, decided that the matter should be discussed in a joint meeting of the Analysts' Sub-Committee and the Sub-Committee of the Milk and Milk Products. In that meeting either Dr. C. Gopalan, Director, Nutrition Research Laboratory, Hyderabad or Dr. Venkatachalam of the I.C.M.R. and Shri Ramaswamy of the Directorate General of Technical Development should be specially invited. The Committee further

decided that the report of the joint meeting of both the Committees should be made available to the Secretary, CCFS, within 8 weeks as this was an urgent matter.

7. Report of the Sub-Committee to consider the specifications for mustard oil and other oils particularly with regard to Bellier's Turbidity Temperature :

The report was introduced by Shri V. P. Anantanarayanan. After discussion, the Committee decided to adopt the revised standards for mustard oil as recommended by the Sub-Committee subject to the following remarks :—

- (a) In the proposed standards, the B. P. reading will be retained and not the refractive index.
- (b) F.F.A. content will be retained instead of Acid value.
- (c) In Iodine Value, the words "Wijs" should be deleted.

While deciding on the proposed revised standards for mustard oil, the Committee kept in view the difficulties expressed by Shri M. L. Gupta of the Bengal Oil Millers' Association, Calcutta, whom the Committee heard earlier.

8. Report of the Panel of the Central Committee for Food Standard on Honey :

Shri S. N. Mitra introduced the subject. After some discussion, the Committee accepted the recommendations contained in the report. The Committee, however, desired that the Director, Central Food Laboratory, should immediately circulate the methods for estimation of H.M.F.

9. Report of the Sub-Committee on Food Additives :

The Committee before discussing the report, noted that it would not be possible for Dr. B. D. Tilak, Director, National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, to act as the Convenor of the Sub-Committee. Shri P. K. Datta of the All-India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta, was therefore, nominated to act as the Convenor of this Sub-Committee. Thereafter, Shri P. K. Datta presented the salient features of the report. The Committee agreed to the contents of the report subject to the following remarks :—

- (a) The question of drawing up a list of the solvents which could be permitted under the PFA Rules should be examined.
- (b) The question of prescribing specifications for food containers and wrappers under the PFA Rules should be examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

10. Report of the Sub-Committee of Central Fruits Products Advisory Committee on P.F.A. Act visa-vis Fruit Products Order, 1955.

This report presented by Shri Anantanarayanan was adopted subject to the following remarks :—

- (a) The minimum limit of acidity in chutney should be fixed at 0.50% instead of 0.75%.

- (b) The question of providing specification for sundried and dehydrated fruits and vegetables should further be examined.

11. Report of Shri C. N. Modawal, Director, Quality Control and Inspection, Ministry of Commerce and Shri T. V. Mathew, Senior Analyst, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, on their visits to Afghanistan.

Shri Modawal presented his report to the Committee. The Committee after considerable amount of discussion noted with appreciation the report of Shri Modawal and Shri T. V. Mathew.

12. Manufacture of Soft Drinks of low calorie value for diabetic/dietetic purposes by use of only Artificial Sweetners.

This subject was presented by the Secretary, CCFS and after considerable amount of discussion, the Committee accepted the proposed definition of carbonated water of low calorie for dietetic purposes with the following amendments :—

- (a) After the words 'carbonated water' the words 'aerated water' should be inserted in place of the words 'soft drinks'.
- (b) The word 'diabetic' wherever it occurs in the definition and proposed standards should be deleted.
- (c) The definition of big city should imply a city having a population of $\frac{1}{2}$ a million and above.

13. To consider framing of Rules under Section 23(i)(k) of the P.F.A. Act to Exempt from the provisions of the Act and Rules the food articles meant for export.

Shri M. L. Gupta, Under Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Shri Modawal of the Ministry of Industry, presented the subject. They were not in favour of giving any exemption to products which did not conform to the national standards for purpose of export. But Shri Anantanarayanan of Ministry of Food & Agriculture, felt that such an exemption was necessary and endorsed the recommendations made by the Inter-Departmental Meeting. The Committee felt that as there was a difference of opinion between the two concerned Ministries, the matter should be referred to them again by the Ministry of Health & Family Planning to reconcile their differences and thereafter the matter may be referred to the CCFS for consideration.

14. Report of the Sub-Committee on the P.F.A. Act and Rules held on 16th August, 1967, in New Delhi.

The report of the Sub-Committee was adopted subject to the following remarks :

- (a) The words "tolerance of 5% red units" should be read as "tolerance of 5 units without dillution".
- (b) Cotton-Tract Area in the States/Union Territories should be delineated in consultation with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. These demarcations should

thereafter be sent to the State Governments/Union Territories for their comments and approval. The agreed areas should be notified under the PFA Rules after the approval of States/Union Territories is received.

- (c) The Ministry of Law should be consulted regarding the question of exemption under Rule 12(A) of the PFA Rules, 1955, to the articles sold under the ISI Certification mark. ISI should be requested to furnish a detailed note to the Secretary, CCFS, on the subject for consideration of the Ministry of Law.
- (d) Dr. Bhattacharya, Assistant Director of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh, would furnish a note for declaring officers of Animal Husbandry Department as Food Inspectors under the PFA Act.

15. Standards for Foodgrains—Provision regarding “Rodent Excreta” and “Rodent Hair”.

The Committee examined in detail the note submitted by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture regarding the method of detecting rodent contamination and rodent pellets and rodent hair. The Committee while appreciating the need for providing such a requirement in foodgrains, decided that the matter in the first instance be referred to the Analysts' Sub-Committee. The Committee was of the view that this Sub-Committee should also examine this problem in relation to spices, pulses and other food-grains and its products.

16. Providing exemption to Solvent Extracted Oil from the Licensing conditions under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

The Committee decided to provide exemption to the factories manufacturing solvent extracted oil from taking a licence under rule 50 of the PFA Rules, 1955, because the factories are already required to obtain a licence under the Solvent Extracted Oil and De-Oiled Meal Control Order, 1967. This exemption has been provided on the same analogy as in the case of products covered under the FPO and VPO.

17. Use of various derivatives of carotenoids in food stuffs.

The Committee examined the request made by M/s. Roche Products, Delhi, to elaborate further on Rule 26(b) of the PFA Rules and decided that this matter be referred back to the Sub-Committee on Food Additives for reconsideration and making suitable and specific recommendations on this matter as some of the carotenoids have been reported to be beyond doubt from the toxicological point of view.

As the Chairman had to leave the meeting on account of some urgent business, he with the approval of the Committee, requested Shri V. P. Anantanarayanan, Dy. Agricultural Marketing Adviser, to take the chair. Thereafter the following agenda items were discussed :—

1. Specification for Kattha.

The Committee examined in great detail the standards of ISI with the existing standards for Kattha under the PFA Rules. It was noted that the ISI have formulated standards

for 3 grades of Kattha. After considerable amount of discussion, it was decided that—

genuine samples of kattha will be supplied by the ISI to the Public Analysts of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and the Director, Central Food Laboratory. These laboratories will carry out all the necessary tests and the report will be compiled by the Director, CFL, and thereafter discussed in a joint meeting of these collaborating laboratories with CDC 16 of the ISI.

2. Deletion of unsaponifiable matter of edible oils.

The Committee discussed the suggestion made by Dr. S. C. Chakrabarty, Public Analyst, West Bengal, to delete the unsaponifiable matter prescribed in the PFA Rules in respect of edible oils and decided that the question whether it was necessary for a Public Analyst to perform all tests in order to determine all the specifications laid down in a standard or whether he should declare a product adulterated or otherwise by analysing only for certain specifications in a given standard, should be referred to the Ministry of Law for their opinion and thereafter refer to the Sub-Committee of the CCFS on PFA Act.

3. Specifications for Coffee—Chicory Mixture.

The Committee examined in great detail the question of increasing the aqueous extract in the coffee-chicory mixture and decided that the matter may be deferred till more data is made available to AFDC 29 of the ISI.

4. Specifications for wheat products.

The Committee noted the circular issued by the Ministry of Health raising the alcoholic acidity of atta and flour from 0.1% to 0.12%. The question of review of the standards for wheat products was also considered on the 1st day of the meeting under item No. 3(v) of the draft proceedings of the 1st day meeting.

5. Specifications for foodgrains.

The Committee examined in great detail the suggestions made by the Public Analyst of Andhra Pradesh as well as the suggestions made by the Director, Central Food Laboratory, Public Analyst, Orissa and the Public Analyst, Madras. There was a lengthy discussion on the question of providing a suitable definition for foodgrains and also on the test for uric acid and the need for including the words 'insect infestation' in the definition for damaged grain. It was also suggested that there was need to provide maximum limit separately for pebbles, stones, dust grit and other silicious matter.

The Committee decided that an expert panel consisting of the following experts should examine the whole matter thoroughly :—

1. Dr. S. V. Pingale, Convenor
Director, Storage & Inspection, Ministry of Food & Agriculture.
2. Representative of Agricultural Marketing Adviser.
3. Representative of the C.F.T.R.I., Mysore.

4. Representative of Ministry of Defence (QMG Branch)
5. Representative of the I.S.I.
6. Dr. P. S. Venkatachalam, Dy. Director, ICMR.
7. Dr. R. S. Srivastava, Public Analyst, U.P.
8. Shri K. Narayanaswamy, Govt. Analyst, Madras.
9. Shri S. N. Mitra, Director, Central Food Laboratory.

The terms of reference of this expert panel will be as follows :—

- (i) to suggest a suitable definition for foodgrains.
- (ii) to review the question of revising the uric acid content in foodgrains to determine insect damage and also to review the present method of test.
- (iii) to consider the question of providing a separate clause under the definition of 'damaged grain' for insect infestation and also to consider the question of providing a maximum limit for fungus infestations.
- (iv) to consider the question of providing a maximum limit for extraneous silicious matters such as pebbles grit etc. under the definition of "foreign matter".

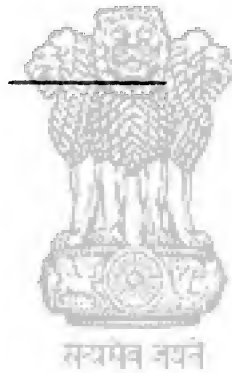
The Committee also recommended that this expert panel should examine the representation made by the Roller Flour Mills Federation and others regarding the revision of standards for wheat products instead of the Analysts' Sub-Committee undertaking this task which was agreed to by the Committee on the 1st day of the meeting.

The Committee while examining the definition for 'foodgrains' considered the views expressed by Maj. Genl. Boparai as to whether there should be a separate definition and standard for processed foodgrains products like rice, split dal, dalia etc.

6. Miscellaneous suggestions.

- (i) The suggestion made by the Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, to include the word 'aerated water' in the definition of 'carbonated water' under item A.01.01 of the PFA Standards was accepted.
- (ii) The suggestion made by the Director, C.F.L. to provide a limit of alcoholic acidity in semolina was dropped.
- (iii) The suggestion made by the Director, CFL, for providing a standard for sugar in hard boiled sugar confectionary was deferred.

- (iv) The suggestion made by the Public Analyst, Haryana, regarding nomenclature of different kinds of sugar was already considered in the first day's meeting and it was decided to refer the matter to the I.S.I. and the National Sugar Institute. The I.S.I. will also be requested to formulate a suitable terminology for sugar.
- (v) The suggestion made by the Public Analyst, Haryana, for restricting the use of artificial sweetners in syrup has already been covered under the recent draft notification issued by the Ministry of Health & Family Planning.
- (vi) The suggestion made by the Public Analyst, Haryana, to raise the gluten content from 6% to 7% in suji will be considered by the Expert Panel.





सत्यमेव जयते

From

The Secretary,
Central Committee for Food Standards,
Directorate General of Health Services,
New Delhi.

To


All Members of C.C.F.S./Special Invities.

New Delhi, the

Jan, '69

Subject : Minutes of the 14th Meeting of the C. C. F. S.
held at Mysore on 29th & 30th Oct., 68.

Sir

In continuation of this Directorate letter of even No. dated 3rd Dec. '68, I am *enclosing* a copy of the proceedings, duly approved by Chairman, of the 14th Meeting of the *central* Committee for Food Standards, held at Mysore on 29th and 30th Oct. '68. I hope you will find the same in order. 

It is once again suggested that the action on the items relating to your department/*Institution* may kindly be taken and this Directorate may be informed of the recommendation made by your department/*Institution* on those relevant points.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd/- D. S. CHADHA)

Assistant Secretary
for Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards.

**MINUTES OF THE 14TH MEETING
OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD STANDARDS HELD AT
CENTRAL FOOD TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, MYSORE
ON 29TH AND 30TH OCTOBER, 1968.**

The 14th Meeting of the Central Committee for Food Standards constituted under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act was held at Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore on 29th and 30th Oct. '68 under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. K. Duraiswami, Director General of Health Services.

The following members were present :—

1. Dr. P. K. Duraiswami,
Director General of Health Services.
2. Shri S. N. Mitra,
Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.
3. Dr. B. D. Sharma,
Health Officer, Municipal Corporation, Delhi.
4. Shri P. Janardana Iyer,
Chief Govt. Analyst, Kerala, Trivandrum.
5. Shri D. Das Gupta,
Director (Chemicals), Indian Standard Institution, New Delhi.
6. Sh. Ram D. Taneja,
Director (Publication), Indian Standard Institution, New Delhi.
7. Dr. R. S. Srivastava,
Public Analyst to Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
8. Dr. T. Sengupta,
State Small Pox Officer, Dte. of Health Services, Nagaland.
9. Shri Vishwakant P. Bhatt,
C/o. Laljee Godhoo & Co., 213, Samuel Street, Bombay-3 (B.R.).
10. Sh. B. N. Mehta,
Public Analyst, Govt. of Gujarat, Boroda.

11. Dr. S. C. Chakrabarty,
Public Analyst, Govt. of West Bengal, 2, Convent Lane, Calcutta-15.
12. Dr. R. S. Bhawe,
Assistant Director, Public Health Laboratory, Poona.
13. Shri C. P. Hartman,
Sr. Chemist & Public Analyst, Anand Rao Circle, Bangalore-9.
14. Dr. T. Dharma Reddy,
Govt. Analyst, Andhra Pradesh, Institute of Preventive Medicines, Hyderabad.
15. Shri P. K. Das,
Public Analyst to the Govt. of Assam, Shillong.
16. Shri K. Narayanaswamy,
Govt. Analyst, King Institute, Guindy, Madras.
17. Dr. B. D. Narang,
Public Analyst, Govt. of Haryana, Chandigarh.
18. Dr. P. K. Datta,
Assistant Professor of Biochemistry and Nutrition, All India Institute of Hygiene
& Public Health, Calcutta.
19. Dr. K. Bagchi,
Asstt. Director General of Health Services Secretary.
20. Sh. D. S. Chadha,
Directorate General of Health Services, Assistant Secretary.

The following attended the meeting by special invitation :—

1. Dr. H. A. B. Parpia,
Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
- *2. Dr. P. G. Tulpule,
Nutritional Research Laboratories, Hyderabad.
- *3. Dr. K. T. Achaya,
Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.
- *4. Dr. Kamal J. Ranadive,
Director, Cancer Research Institute, Parel, Bombay.
- *5. Mr. N. Subramanian,
Scientist, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

6. Shri S. Ramaiah,
Ministry of Law, Legislation Deptt., New Delhi.
7. Shri H. C. Bastnagar,
Chairman, Fruit & Veg. Tech., Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore.
8. Smt. Kameswaramura Kuppuswamy,
Representative of the Consumer Council of India, Parisheela Bhavan,
New Delhi.
9. Dr. Kerala Varma,
Manager, Quality Control, Delhi Milk Scheme, New Delhi.
10. Dr. S. V. Pingale,
Director, Storage and Inspection, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Govt. of India,
New Delhi.
11. Dr. V. Subrahmanyam,
Representative of Ministry of Food (Deptt. of Food), New Delhi.
- 12 Shri D. Devakaran,
Spices Export Promotion Council, Cochin-16.
- 13 Shri A. K. Chatterjee,
Scientist, Discipline of Meat, Fish and Poultry Technology, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
- 14 Dr. P. K. Krishnaswamy,
Executive Secretary, Protein Food Association of India, Bombay.

* Attended on 29th Oct. '68.

● Attended on 30th Oct. '68.

Before the Chairman Welcomed the members, Dr. Parpia extended a hearty welcome to all the members and invitees and thanked the Chairman and Secretary for making it convenient to hold the meeting at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. After giving a small review of the activities of his Institute in the direction of food technology, he hoped that holding of the meeting of this statutory body there, will be of special significance as advice on food standardization vis-a-vis the new development in the food processing industry will be available to the members from the experts working in the institute. The Scientists of the concerned disciplines in the Institute have already been requested to give their expert opinion when the items concerning them are discussed in the meeting.

He considered that the visit of the members and the invitees will be made more useful by taking them round various disciplines of the institute so as to give them a first

hand knowledge of the activities of the Institute with regard to the development of the food processing techniques.

Item No. 01 : Opening remarks by Chairman.

The Chairman while welcoming the members and the invitees for making it convenient to attend the 14th meeting of the C.C.F.S. appreciated the achievements of this Committee during the last 13 years in the field of standardisation of mode of the food articles. He stressed the need for having a realistic standards as on several occasions in the past, the Committee have been accused of laying down unrealistic specifications. He was happy with the recent trend in the country in the development of new nutritious food at low cost and desired that our food standards should not be impediments to the healthy growth of food industry. A full text of the speech was distributed in the meeting.

Item No. 1 : Report by the Secretary.

The Secretary reviewed the activities of the different Sub-Committees and the Expert Panels during the period since the last meeting of the C.C.F.S., the recommendation of which are now being placed for consideration by the members. The Central Committee of Food Standards will have to take up increased responsibilities in view of the phenomenal growth of food industry in the country in recent years and hoped that under the dynamic leadership of the present chairman, a scientist of international repute, the Committee will be able to discharge this important task. On behalf of the Committee he thanked the retiring members and welcomed the new members, which are as follows :—

Retiring Members :

1. Dr. K. N. Rao,
Director General Health Services, Chairman.
2. Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam,
Deputy Director General of Health Services, Secretary.
3. Col. A. K. Judega,
Army Headquarters, Q.M.G. Branch, New Delhi.
4. M. Krishnamurthy,
Govt. Analyst, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
5. Dr. T. J. Dewan,
Officer-in-Charge, Public Health Laboratory, Baroda.
6. Dr. D. K. Bhattacharya,
Asstt. Director Health Services, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
7. Dr. N. R. Roy,
Asstt. Surgeon I, Medical Directorate, Nagaland, Kohima.

- 8 Shri M. L. Gupta
Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, New Delhi

New Members :

1. Dr. P. K. Duraiswamy,
Director General,
Health Services, New Delhi-Chairman.
2. Dr. K. Bagchi,
Asstt. Director General of Health Services, New Delhi.
3. Col. R. R. Rao,
Deputy Director (Food Inspection),
O. M. G's Branch, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.
4. Dr. T. Dharmareddy,
Govt. Analyst,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad
5. Sh. B. N. Mehta,
Public Analyst, Govt. of Gujarat, Baroda
6. Dr. Jagdish Chand Sharma,
Asstt. Director Health Services (PH),
Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
7. Dr. T. Sen Gupta,
Small Pox Officer, Nagaland, Kohima,
8. Smt. Laxmibhai,
Ministry of Commerce Govt. of India, New Delhi.
9. Dr. Sohan Singh,
Dy. Drugs Controller, Punjab, Chandigarh.

The Committee noted with great sorrow the death of Col. A. K. Judeja and stood for a minute in condolance.

Item No. 2 Review of implementation of Food Act in India and other European countries by Asstt. Secy.

Shri D. S. Chadha while giving a review of the implementation of the food Act in the country during the last 13 years pointed out the necessity for improving the enforcement machinery and the laboratory facilities in the States. It was emphasised that funds for these activities shall have to be made available by the State Governments in case they are keen to curb this evil which is amenace to the health of the

nation. While highlighting the activities of the Directorate General of Health Services, it was felt that the work of the Committee at the secretariat level needs to be strengthened so that the recommendations of this august body are not out-dated by the time they are put into action.

While comparing the implementation of Food Laws in India with European countries, the difference in respect of informal sampling in European countries was brought out. The efforts in European countries are towards educating the general public, the dealers and others with regards to the food standardisation. Public Analysts and Food Inspectors were entrusted with higher responsibilities. The report was distributed at the meeting.

Before taking Agenda Item 3, the Chairman in consultation with the members decided that the trade organisations who had come to place their view point before the committee may be invited before taking the agenda items.

The following three organisations were heard :-

1. Mr. Brij Lal Palta, of the Punjab Karyana Association highlighted the various points given in his representation which was distributed to the members. The main points brought out by him are summarised below :

- a) The rules even the present amendment made in 1968, do not allow inspect infestation in food grains and other articles which is beyond the control of human-beings and an individuals is penalised even for the presence of one insect.
- b) The rules do not visualise the deterioration of food articles due to normal conditions of storage. This is particularly noticeable in dry fruits.
- c) The present Act does not stipulate whether the offence under the various provisions of the Act are bailable or unbailable with the result that corruption has crept in even amongst the judiciary and hence it was desired that the Act should be suitably amended so that the innocent traders are not harassed. Moreover distinction should be clearly made between adulteration and sub-standard articles.
- d) The food inspectors should work only with the Health Officers and Directors of Health Services of the States. They should be appointed only by the Central Government.

2. Mr. P. H. Bhatt of Kaira Dist. Milk Co-operative Society, Anand appeared before the Committee and pointed out the following difficulties.

- a) Solubility index as laid down for various milk powders is not attainable by the industry and hence should be revised.
- b) Packing of milk powder in hermetically sealed containers when the net quantity exceeds 510 gms. should be leviable to all types of containers even when quantity is less than 510 gms.
- c) The products marked under I.S.I. certification mark need not be checked under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.
- d) The addition of resin and sorbic acid be permitted in chees as a preservative.
- e) Anci-oxidants be permitted in ghee and butter.

3. Mr. Virmani of All India Flour Millers Federations next placed his view-point for considerations :-

- a) A representation on C. C. F. S. be given to the Roller Flour Millers Federation.
- b) The manufacturers have no control on the alcoholic acidity of the wheat products as wheat is supplied by the Government of India. Members their harmful effects have not been noticed even when its presence is upto 0.4% and in no part of the world any limit has been laid down for alcoholic acidity on food-grains. Hence this should be deleted from the specifications.
- c) The moisture content in Semolina (Suji) be revised to 15.5% as the present limit of 13.5% is too low. The slevo Test for Semolina should also be deleted.
- d) The acid insoluble ash for Paushtak atta should be increased to 0.5% against the present figure of 0.1%.
- e) The resultant atta which contains a larger proportion of bran will have less gluten content than the standards prescribed for atta and it may be as low as 4 to 5%. Hence the gluten content of atta should be reduced. The presence of insect infestation in weat products is unavoidable sometimes and hence desired that the defination be amended suitably so as to permit the persence of small amounts of insect infestations which are beyond the control of the human beings.

Item No. 3. Review of action taken on the minutes of last meeting Standards for rice polish :-

Sub-Item No 2: It was informed that C. F. T. R. I. has done considerable amount of work on rice polish for human consumption. I. S. I. will take up this work in consultation with C. F. T. R. I.

Sub-Item No. 3: Standards for almond oil.

While discussing the necessity of obtaining samples of almond oil from abroad for collaborative studies, it was recommended that the studies may be carried out on samples obtained from local markets and it is not necessary to wait for the samples from Tehran or Kabul.

Sub-Item No. 25: Exemption of Rule 12-A to I. S. I.

The committee noted the opinion of the Law Ministry that exemption to I. S. I. from Rule 12 A can be granted if sufficient grounds exist and the committee recommended that it is not considered necessary to give such exemption as there are no special reasons for the same.

Item No. 4. Specifications for food-grains and other wheat products (Report of the Panel on Food-grains).

Dr. S. V. Pingale, the convener of the Expert Panel, introduced the report of the sub-committee. During discussion, some of the members were of the opinion that even the imported wheat as indicated by the reports of Central food Laboratory does not show gluten content below 9%. Public Analyst, Naryana was of the opinion that wheat from Punjab shows gluten content above 8%. Mr. Dains, representative of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, was, however, of the opinion that there may not be difficulty of having gluten content upto 7% in the case of whole meal atta but in the case of resultant atta the gluten content might fall to 5 to 6% because of the removals of the fines.

As regards the limit of alcoholic acidity or its deletion from the standards the members were of the opinion that there must be some safe-guards to protect the consumers against microbial action on the wheat products. The members were informed that in a survey with consumers it has been reported that wheat containing 0.2% or above alcoholic acidity showed signs of bitterness to the consumers and was not acceptable.

As regards the moisture content, the members were of the view that some latitude should be given due to climatic changes. The present standard of moisture of 13.5% in case of Suji was considered to be low and hence the limits suggested by the panel were accepted. The specifications for various wheat products as finally recommended by the committee are as follows :

	<u>Moisture</u>	<u>Acid insoluble ash</u>	<u>Total ash</u>	<u>Gluten</u>	<u>Alc. acidity</u>
	<u>percent</u>	<u>percent</u>	<u>percent</u>	<u>percent</u>	<u>percent</u>
Atta	14.0	0.10	2.0	7.0	0.15
Maida	14.0	0.05	1.0	8.0	0.15
Suji	14.5	0.05	1.0	6.0	0.15

All the above specifications, except moisture, are on dry weight basis.

While considering the specifications for food-grains vis-a-vis insect infestation, the committee was of the opinion, that the limit of uric acid content as laid down presently under the rules i.e. 20 mg per 100 grams of the substance is too high. A limit of 10 mg per 100 grams of samples which approximately corresponds to 10% weevilled infestation should be acceptable. With regards to the presence of rodent excreta, the members were informed that the United States' limits are two hairs per kilo gram of the sample. A limit of 5 pieces per kg. was recommended by the committee.

After consideration and deliberation on the subject, the following standards were suggested for food-grains :-

Food-grains means the whole or broken kernels of cereals, millets and pulses. Paddy will also be included in the food-grains but will have a different limit for refractions as compared to other food-grains. Food grains meant for human consumption shall fulfill each of the following standards of quality, namely :-

i) **General :**

Food-grains shall be free from deleterious material including artificial colouring matter. The amount of rodent hairs and excreta shall not exceed 5 pieces

per kg. of the matter. The pesticide residue, if any, shall not exceed the prescribed permissible limit.

ii) Foreign Matter :

Foreign matter means any extraneous matter other than food-grains and will comprise of inorganic and organic matter. The inorganic matter which includes sand, gravel, dirt, pebbles, stone lumps of earth, clay and mud shall not exceed 1% except in case of paddy where it shall not exceed 3% by weight. The organic matter which includes chaff, straw--weed seeds, inedible grain, oil, seeds, other non-poisonous seeds, shall not exceed 3% by weight.

iii) Damaged Grain :

Damaged-grain means that is damaged by fungus, moisture of heating, and where in the damage is not superficial but grain is affected internally and it shall not exceed 5% by weight,

iv) Insect Damage :

The amount of weevilled grains (by count) shall not be more than 10% or Uric acid content arising as a result of insect damage shall not exceed 10 milligrammes per 100 grammes of the sample which ever is lower.

v) Rodent hair and excreta :

Rodent hair and excreta shall not exceed 5 pieces per kgm of the sample.

vi) Moisture :

The loss in weight due to moisture content shall not exceed 16% when determined by heating the pulverised foodgrains at 130°C-133°C for two hours.

Atta :

The following definition and standards were recommended for Atta.

Atta means the coarse product obtained by milling or grinding wheat. It shall conform to the following standards :

Total ash (on dry basis)			
not more than	---	---	2.0%

Ash insoluble in dilute HCl (on dry basis)				
not more than ..	...	...	...	0.10%
Gluten (on dry basis)				
not less than ...	...	...	...	7.0%
Alcoholic acidity (with 90% alcohol) expressed as H ₂ SO ₄ ; not more than ...	...	...	...	0.15%
Moisture (by heating at 130—133°C for 2 hours)				
not more than...	---	---	---	14.0%

Rodent hair and excreta shall not exceed 5 pieces per kgm of the sample.

Maida (Wheat flour)

Maida means the fine product made by milling or grinding wheat and bolting or dressing the resulting wheat-meal. It shall conform to the following standards :-

Total ash (on dry basis)				
not more than ..	---	---	---	1.0%
Ash insoluble in dilute HCl (on dry basis) not more than	---	---	---	0.05%
Gluten (on dry basis)				
not less than ...	---	---	---	8.0%

Alcoholic acidity (with 90% alcohol) expressed as
H₂SO₄ not more than ..

Moisture	(determined by heating at 130—133°C for 2 hours)	— not more
than ...	---	14.0%

Rodent hair and excreta shall not exceed 5 pieces per kgm of the sample.

Suji (Semolina)

Suji means the food prepared from wheat the by process of grinding and bolting.

It shall be free from musty smell and off-odour and shall be creamy yellow in colour,
It shall conform to the following standards.

Total ash (on dry basis)				
not more than ..	...	...	...	1.0%
Ash insoluble in dilute				
Hcl (on dry basis) not more than ..				0.05%
Gluten (on dry basis) ;				
not less than ..	...	...	---	6.0%
Alcoholic acidity (with 90%				
alcohol) expressed as H_2SO_4 ;				
not more than ..	...	...	...	0.15%
Moisture (determined by				
heating at 130-133°C for 2 hours)				
—not more than...	...	...	...	14.5%

The rodent hair and excreta shall not exceed 5 pieces per kg. of the sample.

Standards for barley flour :

The recommendations made by the panel were agreed to which are as follows :

Barley flour means the product obtained by grinding clean and sound dehusked barley (*Hordeum vulgare* or *Hordeum distichon*) grains. It shall conform to the following standards :

Moisture ; not more than ..	...	...	...	14.0%
Total ash (on dry basis)				
not more than ..	...	...	...	3.0%
Ash insoluble in dilute				
Hcl (on dry basis)				
not more than...	...	---	...	0.5%
Alcoholic acidity (with				
90% alcohol) expressed as				
H_2SO_4 ; not more than...	...	...	...	0.17%

Insect infestation in spices :

While considering to lay down limits for weevilled kernels in spices, the committee endorsed the recommendations of the sub-committee that the data may be collected from the public analysts and also from the trade organisations to arrive at a reasonable specification.

The committee did not agree to the proposal of the sub-committee that the vegetable dyes may be permitted in pulses, but was of the opinion that no dyes whether vegetable or coal tar should be permitted in pulses.

Item No. 5 Specification for edible common salt (Report of the Ad-hoc committee).

The committee noted the recommendation made by the adhoc committee with regards to the standards for edible common salt. It was brought out that the collaborative work still needs further study in view of the discrepancies obtained in the analysis report. The following laboratories were suggested to take this further collaborative study :—

1. Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.
2. Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar.
3. Public Health Laboratory, Madras.
4. Public Analyst's Laboratory, Haryana, Chandigarh.
5. Public Analyst's Laboratory, U. P., Lucknow.
6. Public Analyst's Laboratory, Karala, Trivandrum.

The committee, however, endorsed the recommendations of the Ad-hoc committee that a temporary relaxation specially in view of the difficulties of small scale manufacturers, be provided for another period of 3 years. During this period, minimum sodium chloride content may be fixed at 92%. No increase in the specification for matter insoluble in water should be allowed and the present provision of 1% will remain.

For collaborative study, at least 5 more authentic samples will be sent by the Salt Commissioner to the Government of India to the Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, who will in turn make representative samples and send them to the above laboratories for analysis by I. S. I. methods.

While considering the proposal of the Central Advisory Board for salt to exclude

salt from the pur-view of the P. F. A. Act, the committee was of the unanimous opinion that the standards for salt, should not be taken out of the purview of the P. F. A. Act because this constitutes an important item of food for all human-beings.

Item No. 6 Report of the Meeting of the Sub-committee on P. F. A. Act and Rules :

The committee while endorsing the recommendations of the Sub-committee remarked as follows :

As regards the recommendation that powers of seizure of food-stuffs given to the food inspectors should only be exercised after having an approval from the local health authorities, it was brought to the notice of the committee that no instance can be recorded where a food inspector seized the material without consulting the health officer and hence no action be taken on this recommendation. Acceptance of such a recommendation will be against the provision of the Act.

While discussing the delays in launching prosecutions in the courts, the committee considered it desirable to lay down a statutory time limit for launching prosecution. The Ministry of Law may, however, be consulted whether the same could be done under the P. F. A. Rules or an amendment to the P. F. A. Act, will be necessary.

Item No. 7 Report of Analysts Sub-committee :

The difficulties pointed out by the food manufacturers and others with regards to the identification of food colours specially in tomato-ketchup were discussed. The Director, Central Food Laboratory informed that no such difficulty is experienced by them in the detection of intermediary dyes by the methods suggested by him. The committee, however, recommended that the investigational work now in progress at the Central Food Laboratory should be continued in consultation with the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore and modified method, if any, for the detection of colours should be brought out for the guidance of the analysts,

Dr. R. S. Srivastava will, however, send his suggestion and details of the method to Director, Central Food Laboratory for consideration

As regards the prosecutions already launched by Municipal Corporation, Delhi for cases failing due to presence of unpermitted dyes, the Committee recommended that the details of the prosecutions launched against various firms of fruit industry specially tomato-ketchup may be furnished by them to the Directorate General of Health Services for further scrutiny.

Item No. 8 : Standards for compounded asafoetida :

The committee noted the representations received from various bodies about the non-availability of pure "Hing" and the desire of certain institutions to delete the standards for compounded asafoetida from the P. F. A. Rules so that asafoetida sold under any brand or name is covered by pure asafoetida. It was, however, represented by certain members that compounding of asafoetida is an organised industry and cannot be practised at home as considered by some that a house-wife could dilute the strong smell or flavour of asafoetida by adding atta etc. It cannot be said that pure hing is not available in the market. It can be procured but the only thing is its cost. The committee, therefore, recommended that the specifications for compounded asafoetida should remain in the P. F. A. Rules as hitherto.

Item No. 9 : Specifications for Multipurpose Food :

The committee felt the necessity of laying down the specifications for products with high protein content under the P. F. A. Rules especially in view of the wide-spread incidence of mal-nutrition in the country. It was, however, noted that reply to the reference made to the Federation of Biscuit Manufacturers of India on the standards of high protein biscuits is still awaited. The committee recommended that the Analysts' Sub-committee may be requested to give their expert opinion on the specifications to be laid down for high protein biscuits or multi-purpose food under P. F. A. Rules. The Central Food Technological Research Institute and I. S. I. may also be consulted in the matter.

Item No. 10 : Specification for Honey :

The recommendations of the Committee made earlier for the detection of commercial invert sugar by Fiehe's Test, Aniline Chloride Test, the Fructose-Glucose Ratio and laying down maximum limit of 40 ppm of H. M. F. were considered. The committee was of the views that a maximum limit of H. M. F. solve the difficulties due to heated and long stored honey responding to Fiehe's Test and Aniline Chloride Test. But in view of the non-availability of pure H. M. F., the committee endorsed the views of the sub-committee that a sample of Hing should be declared adulterated **only** if both the tests i. e. Fiehe's Test and Aniline Chloride Test are **distinctly** positive.

It was, however, desired that Dte. General of Health Services will contact allabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi for the supply of pure H. M. F. The Public

Analyst, Kerala, who was able to perform the tests, may also be consulted with regards to the procurement of H. M. F.

Item No. 11. : Standards for Ice-cream :

The request of the industry to reduce the fat content in ice cream and the observations made by them with regards to the effect of high fat content on the blood cholesterol etc. were considered by the committee. It was of the opinion that we need not worry about the amount of fat content present in ice cream with regards to health hazards brought out by the manufacturers. The committee also noted the claim made by the manufacturers that fat content in ice cream is 5 to 6% in foreign countries. The committee was of the opinion that the nutritional status of European countries cannot be compared with that of India and hence there is no necessity of reducing the fat content in ice cream.

Item No. 12 : Standards for Hard boiled confectionery and chocolates :

The difficulties experienced by the trade in having hard boiled sugar confectionery and toffees conforming to the standards were noted and the recommendations made by I. S. I. with regards to relaxation for acid insoluble ash and sulphated ash for hard boiled sugar confectionery and toffees were considered. The committee agreed with the recommendations of I. S. I. and the following relaxations were agreed to ;

i) *Hard Boiled Sugar Confectionery :*

- (a) Acid insoluble ash be fixed at 0.2% by weight against the present limit of 0.1%
- (b) Sulphated ash be fixed at 1.5% maximum (by weight) against 1% at present.

ii) *Toffees :*

- (a) Acid insoluble ash be fixed at 0.2% by weight for all types of toffees against the present limit of 0.1% for plain toffees, milk toffees and butter toffees.

The committee agreed to the suggestion of the I.S.I. that lacto bon-bon be included in the definition of toffees.

iii) *Specifications for chocolates :*

I.S.I. will be requested for suggesting suitable specifications.

Item No. 13 : Specifications for Light Berries : (Light black-pepper)

The committee noted the request of the Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Food and Agriculture for laying down separate specifications for light berries. The comments received from various bodies on the subject of necessity for separate specifications for light berries were considered and it was recommended that there is a necessity of having separate specifications for light berries as prescribed by Agmark. In order to safe-guard the consumer against such light berries being sold as black pepper, the committee recommended that labelling conditions may be prescribed so that the light berries could be sold **only** under the Agmark and no loose sale be allowed in the country or for export.

Item No. 14 : Standards for Ajowan :

The committee appreciated the data submitted by various laboratories on the Ajowan samples and recommended that the matter be referred to the Analysts' Subcommittee for their scrutiny and suggestions.

Item No. 15 : Standards for Saccharin :

The committee noted with concern that sub-standard saccharin not covered under the Drugs Act is being used. It was, therefore, considered that this item be included in the standards and its specification should be same as that laid down in B. P. or I. P., which are as follows :—

“Saccharin Sodium commonly known as soluble saccharin, having an empirical formula as $C_7H_4O_3NSNa$, H_2^0 and molecular weight as 241.2 shall be the material which is the soluble at 20°C in 1.5 parts of water and 50 parts of alcohol (95 percent), and shall contain not less than 98.0 percent and not more than the equivalent of 100.5 percent of $C_7H_4O_3NSNa$ calculated with reference to the substance dried to constant weight at 105°C, assay being carried out as presented in Indian Pharmacopoeia. It shall not contain more than 2 p.p.m. of Arsenic and 10 p.p.m. of lead. The melting point of saccharin isolated from the material as per Indian Pharmacopoeia method, shall be between 226°C and 230°C. The loss on drying of the material at 105°C shall not be less than 12.0 percent and not more than 16.0 percent of its weight.

The material shall satisfy the tests of identification and shall conform to the limit tests for free acid or alkali, ammonium compounds and para-sulphamoylbenzoate as mentioned in the Indian Pharmacopoeia”.

Item No 16 : Specification for Cassia and Cinnamon i

The committee noted the wide-spread use of Cassia as a substitute of Cinnamon in the country and the import prohibition from abroad under the P. F. A. Rules. The committee suggested that in view of wide use of Cassia in country and its being considered at I. S. O., level the specifications may be laid down under P. F. A. Rules. As I. S. I. is already working on the subject, their recommendations may be awaited.

Item No 17 : Specifications for Misri :

The suggestion of various members for laying down the specifications for Misri and to give proper nomenclature.

For various types of sugars under the P. F. A. Rules was considered and it was recommended that the nomenclature and specifications of different types of sugars received from National Sugar Institute, Kanpur be referred to the Analysts Sub-committee for suggesting the suitable nomenclature, standards etc. for the purposes of P.F.A. Rules. The Analysts Sub-committee may also take into consideration the terminology used by various States.

Item No. 18 : Exemption of Food Articles covered under Fruit Products Order, 1955 from the purview of the P. F. A. Act.

The committee discussed at length the suggestions of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for granting an exemption from the purview of the P. F. A. Act to the fruit products covered under the Fruit Products Order, 1955 as the dual control results in hardship to the industry. It was suggested that as all the factory regulations are taken care of by the Fruit Products Order and there are competent persons dealing with the F. P. O. to guide and advise the industry duplication of control should be avoided. Some of the members were, however, of the opinion that the F. P. O. authorities are mainly concerned with the licensing conditions at the manufacturer's level, the arrangements already agreed to in case of Delhi be carried through. It was also pointed out by some members views that sale of the fruit products is not only in packed containers but in loose form also, hence, it is desirable that, in the present circumstances a dual control should be exercised. It was, therefore, suggested that the F. P. O. may have the control at the manufacturing level whereas the P. F. should concentrate its activities in the field markets. Views were also

expressed that in case exemption is to be given to the products covered under the F.P.O. then the same should be extended to their similar orders like V. O. P. Control Order, Agmark and I. S. I.

However, it was decided that an inter-Departmental Sub-committee with the following members be constituted to examine this question and to recommend measures for removing hardships to the industry as a result of this dual control :

1. Dr. H. A. B. Parpia—Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
2. Dr. P. K. Kymal—Executive Director, Food and Nutrition Board, New Delhi.
3. Shri S. N. Mitra—Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.
4. Dr. R. S. Srivastava—Public Analyst, U. P., Lucknow.
5. Dr. B. D. Narang—Public Analyst, Haryana, Chandigarh.
6. Shri V. P. Bhatt (trade representative), Bombay.
7. Representative of Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.
8. Dr. K. Bagchi—Secretary, C. C. F. S., Dte. General of Health Services, New Delhi.

Item No. 19: a) Permission for addition of common salt and ground-nut oil as preservative in chillies.

b) Limit of Calyx and Pedicels in Chillies :

The committee noted the views of the certain manufacturers about the desirability of permitting common salt and ground-nut oil as preservatives and or for use to avoid spurting during grinding in chillies. It was, however, informed that the C.F.T.R.I. Mysore has developed methods where insect infestation can be prevented without the use of any preservative in chillies. Moreover, it was suggested that presence of oil in chillies will lead to rancidity in the sample at a later stage and hence it will not be desirable to grant this permission. In order to investigate further the subject may be referred to the Central + Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore for advice.

With regards to the contention that the Calyx and Pedicels pieces in chillies are present to the extent of 12 to 14% in genuine samples against the permissible limit of

5%, it was felt that this 5% limit is for broken calyx and loose tops etc. However, it was recommended that the matter be referred to C. F. T. R. I, Mysore for opinion.

Item No. 20 : Control on the Production and Quality of Pork and Pork Products :

The committee noted the desire of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to have proper quality control on production and distribution etc. of pork and pork products. It was, however, informed that C. C. F. S. is already seized of the problem and a draft on Meat and Meat Products Control Order finalised at the I. S. I. meeting was sent to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for adoption. The I. S. I. will ascertain the position from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture regarding its implementation and will communicate to Directorate General of Health Services. In the meantime, the Veterinary Colleges at Bombay and Madras will be requested to collect all possible information on the parasitic conditions with regards to Meat and Meat products prevalent in the country specially related to pigs because Bombay and Madras are the suitable sources for this study.

Item No. 21 : Printing of Compendium on Method of Analysis :

The committee noted the position with regards to the printing of a compendium on the methods of analysis for the guidance of the public analysts as recommended by the Central Committee for Food Standards some time back. Some members were of the view that as the methods published by I. S. I. in their publications are the methods either published by the analysts or taken from some standard books, hence it is desirable that the analysts should publish a book for the guidance of their fellow workers. The representative from I. S. I. submitted that in case the C. C. F. S. is interested to have all the methods of analysis compiled under one cover, they are ready to publish the same without giving any cross references.

The committee noted with appreciation this offer of I. S. I. The committee, however, suggested that the I. S. I. be requested to send the manuscript of this compendium to Director, Central Food Laboratory for initial scrutiny and thereafter the chairman, C. C. F. S. will decide the issue about publication.

Item No. 22 : Suggestions with regards to the amendment to the P. F. A. Act.

22.1 Offences committed by minors under 21 years of age.

The committee noted with concern the offences committed by minors under the

P. F. A. Act and was of the view that instead of making any amendment to the P. F. A. Act and Rules to cover minors, the State Governments may be requested to exercise stricter licensing conditions for food establishments to minors under 21 years of age.

22. 2. Interpretation of the word "store".

In view of the judgements of various High Courts the components of food in the final product should conform to the standards laid down for that component, the committee recommended that it is not necessary to make any amendment in the Act. The onus of the proof that the article found adulterated was for sale in the premises, lies on the prosecution.

22.3. Sampling Procedure for Leaked or Broken Samples during transit.

The committee was informed by the public Analyst, Kerala that certain judgements relating to the procedure to be adopted for samples which get leaked during transit have been issued. The committee recommended that the Public Analyst, Kerala should be requested to send those judgements to Dte. G. H. S. and the matter be there-after examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law. The present opinion given by the Ministry of Law that the food inspector should take care to see that the first part of the sample sent to the public Analysts is not broken or leaked is not a remedy because it is beyond their control.

22. 4. Amendment to Section 13 (2) for prescribing a time limit of Sending counter-part of the sample to the Central Food Laboratory :

The committee noted the views of the Assistant Director, Public Health Laboratory, Poona for making a provision in the Act that the counter part of the sample left with the vendor should be sent to the Central Food Laboratory within a stipulated period. This in his opinion was necessary as the accused by delaying tactics makes a request for analysis of the counter-part by the time it get deteriorated, The committee recommended that a time limit of one month from the date of the receipt of the summons by the accused may be prescribed as a period during which the accused may show his desire to send the sample to Central Food Laboratory. The Ministry of Law may, however, be consulted whether the above object could be achieved by amending the Rules or an amendment to the Act will be necessary.

22.5 Amendment to Section 13 (5) of the P. F. A. Act.

The suggestion of the Assistant Director, Public Health Laboratory, Poona that the certificate of the Director Central Food Laboratory must be used as evidence of the facts stated therein by substituting the word "shall" for the word "may" was considered by the committee and it was recommended that it may be referred to to the Ministry of Law for opinion.

22.6 Proposal to analyse bulk samples before despatch by railways :

The proposal of the Public Analyst, Orissa to get the bulk consignments analysed before entering the State either at the Railway head or any other transport head was considered by the Committee, but it was observed that the proposal is not feasible and hence could not be adopted.

Item No. 23 Suggestion with regards to amendment to P. F, A, Rules and Standards,

The committee considered the representation submitted by Delhi Milk Scheme and Kaira District Co-operative Union with respect to the definition of pasteurisation and solubility index for milk powder. In view of the suggestion given by Dairy Development Adviser, the committee recommended that the matter be further discussed with Dr. N. N. Dastur and finalised by the Dte. G. H. S. The opinion of the Director, Central Food Laboratory that only one specification either solubility index or solubility percentage for milk powder may also be looked into.

The other items of the Agenda were previously not considered by the relevant Act and Rules or other Sub-committee, hence it was recommended that these suggestions be considered by the respective sub-committees for consideration and opinion.

Item No 24 Miscellaneous suggestions with regards to implementation of the Act.

Shri Janardana Iyer, Chief Government Analyst, Kerala high-lighted certain difficulties with regards to the laboratory facilities available in the country and the status of the public analysts. He also stressed the need to streamline the working of the P. F, A Act vis-a-vis the C. C. F. S. He draw the attention of the committee to the report of the Assistant Secretary on the working of the Food Control and desired that the C. C. F. S. should be adequately staffed with a full-time Secretary so as to have a proper co-ordination and immediate follow-up action on the recommendation made by this august body. He proposed that the public analysts and other technical personnel not possessing medical qualifications should be included in the Central Health

Services or the State Health Services as the case may be. Public Analyst, Uttar Pradesh informed the committee that his post is already included in the Health Services of U. P. and he is drawing a non-practising allowance.

The Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, while endorsing the recommendations made by the Chief Public Analyst, Kerala observed that the pattern in the health and nutrition has changed during the last few years and there is every justification that the status of the public analysts and other technical staff who are non-medical working in the Health Service should be properly recognised. In order to examine these suggestions further, a sub-committee under the Chairmanship of Director General of Health Services was formed. The composition of the Sub-committee is as follows:—

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|---|----------|
| 1. Dr. P. K. Duraiswami,
Director General of Health Services, | Chairman |
| 2. Shri P. Janardana Iyer,
Public Analyst,
Government of Kerala, Trivandrum. | Member |
| 3. Dr. R. S. Srivastava,
Public Analyst U. P.,
Lucknow. | Member |
| 4. Shri S. N. Mitra,
Director,
Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta | Member |
| 5. Representative of Ministry of Health,
Family Planning and Urban Development. | Member |
| 6. Dr. V. Subrahmanyam,
Advisor,
Ministry of Food & Agriculture,
Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. | Member |
| 7. Col. R. R. Rao,
Q. M. G.'s Branch, Army Headquarters,
New Delhi. | Member |

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| 8. Shri D. S. Chadha,
Asstt. Secretary (C. C. F. S.),
Dto. General of Health Services,
New Delhi, | Member |
| 9. Dr. K. Bagchi,
Secretary, C. C. F. S.,
Dto. General of Health Services,
New Delhi. | Member
Secretary |

Item No 25. Sampling and Labelling of Milk.

The Committee adopted the methods of sampling of milk and milk products as recommended by the panel for adoption under the P. F. A. Rules.

Item No, 26, Report of the Food Additives Sub-committee.

The report of the Sub-committee on Food Additives, was discussed and the following recommendations were made .

i) the use of particular carotenoids as recommended by the Sub-Committee be agreed to.

ii) the use of antioxidants namely BHA and BHT either singly or in combination to a max : extent of 0.02% be permitted in butter and ghee. The codex alimentories Commission may be requested to send clarification at an early date regarding non permission of antioxidants in butter & ghee.

iii) Use of AF-2

AF-2 as a preservative in fish sausages be allowed for marketing trial for a period of one year. During this period Central Food Technological Research Institute will undertake further studies on the subject.

iv) Use of Nicin :

The use of Nicin as recommended by the Sub-committee was agreed to.

v) Uue of meta-bis-ulphite in Rassogollas.

Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore be requested to undertake investigations to assess the effect of SO_2 in connontration of 50 ppm on the tin containers as far as corrosion is concerned and also to determine as to whether at this

level, maillard reaction producing brownish discolouration in Rassogollas can be prevented or automatically to suggest suitable level of SO_2 to be added to canned Rassogollas to prevent discoloration by Maillard-reactions, without hampering the quantity of the product.

vi. vii) Food Flavours and the use of Poly-oxytholone Sorbitan Esters

The recommendation of the sub-committee with regards to the food flavours and Poly-oxytholone Sorbitan Esters of fatty acids as food additives was agreed to.

viii) Food Packaging materials: The Committee agreed with the recommendations of the Sub-committee that specification for food packaging materials should be laid down in P.F.A. Rules and recommended that I.S.I. be requested to take up the work of the preparations for food packaging materials and their components with considerations to the purity and toxicity of the materials, used for their manufacture.

ix and x) The proposal of the sub-committee on the use of benzoic acid and sorbic acid in fish and fish products and to the use of BHT at a concentration of .02% as preservative in Rule 59 was agreed to.

The committee agreed to the recommendation of the Sub-committee that the use of Copper Chlorophyllin Complex as a food colour need not be permitted.

Item No. 27: Report of the Expert Committee to examine the use of cotton-seed flour and possible use of other solvents in the manufacture of high protein edible flour.

The committee agreed with the recommendations of the sub-committee and desired that further investigation as recommended by the Sub-committee may be carried out.

The committee noted with satisfaction that manufacturers of solvent used for oil extraction have agreed to I.S.I. certification. As regards the use of solvent other than hexane, the committee endorsed the recommendation of the Sub-committee that rigid specification for these solvents be laid down by I. S. I. and further informations regarding the possible health hazards from these types of solvents be collected.

Item No. 28: Report of the sub-committee on Milk and Milk Products.

The committee accepted the specifications as suggested by the Sub-committee with regards to :

- i) Vegetable protein-based baby food.
- ii) Protein rich beverages.

The proposal for formulating standards for protein rich supplementary food for pre-school children may be examined by Nutritionists of Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, Nutrition Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, Indian Council of Medical Research and Paediatricians of the Directorate General of Health Services. The committee, however, desired that the report may be slightly amended to the effect that the ground-nut used for preparing protein will not be free from aflatoxin' as stated in the report but "were within the aflatoxin limits."

The standards suggested for maize oil by Sub-committee were accepted.

With regards to the addition of colour to margarine, it was desired that the matter be further examined.

Item No. 29 : Katha Food Article.

The committee considered the views expressed by the Law Ministry whether katha is a food article or not. In the light of the judgements of various High Courts, the committee was of the unanimous opinion that Katha is a food articles. It was suggested that it is not necessary that it should give nourishment to the body, as according to the definition of food in the Act, the food additives and conjuncts can be considered as food articles.

Item No. 30 : Seminar on Food Adulteration.

The committee noted the views of certain manufacturers and others for the necessity of holding a seminar on Food Adulteration in the country. It was recommended that the seminar should be held in the very near future where various trade representatives and authorities concerned with the implementation of the Food Act may be invited.

There being no other item for discussion, the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

No. 6-20/69-PH(F & N)

From

The Secretary,
Central Committee for Food Standards,
Directorate General of Health Services,
New Delhi.

To

All Members of the C.C.F.S./Special Invities.

New Delhi, the

Subject : Minutes of the 15th Meeting of the Central Committee
for Food Standards held at New Delhi
on 27th-28th Oct., '69.

Sir,

In continuation of this Directorate letter Number 6-20/69-PH(F & N) dated 20th Nov. '69, I am enclosing herewith a copy of the proceedings of the 15th meeting of Central Committee for Food Standards held at New Delhi on 27-28 Oct. '69 under the chairmanship of Dr. P. K. Duraiswami, Director General of Health Services and Chairman, C.C.F.S. I hope you will find the same in order.

It is further requested that the action on the items relating to your department/ Institution may kindly be taken and this Directorate may be informed of the recommendation made by your Department/Institution on relevant points. The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd/- D. S. CHADHA)

for Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards.



सत्यमेव जयते

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 15TH MEETING
OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD STANDARDS
HELD ON 27TH AND 28TH OCTOBER, 1969
IN THE DTE. GENL. OF HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE ROOM,
NIRMAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI.**

The 15th meeting of the Central Committee of Food Standards was held under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. K. Duraiswami, Director General of Health Services and Chairman, Central Committee for Food Standards, on 27th and 28th October, 1969 in the Committee Room of Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.

The following members were present :—

1. Dr. P. K. Duraiswami,
Director General of Health Services.
2. Dr. K. Bagchi,
Assistant Director Genl. of Health Services.
3. Shri S. N. Mitra,
Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.
4. Dr. A. S. Nagpal,
Addl. Director of Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
5. B. D. Narang,
Public Analyst, Haryana, Chandigarh.
6. Dr. P. K. Datta,
All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta, Govt. of India.
7. Dr. R. S. Srivastava,
Public Analyst & Govt. Analyst, U. P. Govt., Lucknow.
8. Shri P. K. Das,
Public Analyst, Assam, Shillong.
9. Shri P. Janardana Aiyar,
Chief Govt. Analyst, Kerala, Trivandrum.
10. Dr. T. K. Sengupta,
State Small Pox Officer, Nagaland, Kohima, Medical Directorate.
11. Shri Gurdeep Singh,
Dy. Public Analyst, Punjab, Chandigarh.

12. Shri V. P. Anantanarayanan,
Deputy. Agri. Marketing Adviser, Nagpur.
13. Dr. Banwari Lal,
Director, Health, Railway Board, New Delhi.
14. Shri V. P. Bhatt,
Representing Trade and Industry.
15. Dr. P. S. Venkatachalam,
Dy. Director, I.C.M.R., New Delhi.
16. Shri E. N. Sundar,
Dy. Director, Agri. and Food, I.S.I., New Delhi.
17. Shri F. G. T. Menezes,
Deputy Director, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.
18. Col. R. R. Rao,
Dy. Director (Food Inspection), Army Headquarters, New Delhi.
19. Dr. T. Dharma Reddy,
Govt. Analyst, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
20. Shri M. K. Ranghekar,
Director, Drugs Control Administration, Maharashtra State, Bombay.
21. Dr. C. S. Prasad,
Public Analyst, Bihar, Patna.
22. Dr. J. C. Sharma,
Asstt. Director of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
23. Dr. S. V. Jalihal,
Deputy Director of Public Health Services, I/C Vacoine Inst. and Public Health
Lab., Gujarat State, Baroda.
- *24. Shri I. R. Kapur,
Asstt. Development Officer, D.G.T.D., New Delhi.

*Represented Dr. Hari Bhagwan. Dr. Hari Bhagwan joined after lunch break on 27-10-69.
Dr. Hari Bhagwan & Shri E. N. Sunder both attended on 28-10-69.

*Represented Shri S. Ramaswamy on 28-10-69.

The following attended the meeting as special Invities :—

1. Shri Balgovind Verma (M.P.),
Chairman, Consumer Council of India, 175, North Avenue, New Delhi.

2. Maj. Genl. M. S. Boparai,
Director Medical Research, Office of the Dte. Genl. of Armed Forces Medical Services, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi-11.
3. Shri G. V. G. Krishnamurthy,
Asstt. Legal Adviser M/Law, Legal Affairs Deptt. New Delhi.
4. Dr. K. K. G. Menon,
Head, Biology Division, Hindustan Lever, Research Centre, Bombay-69.
5. Shri Daya Nand,
Senior Marketing Officer, (Fruit Products) Min. of Food, Agr. Deptt. of Food, New Delhi.
6. Dr. N. N. Dastur,
Director, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.
7. Dr. Chandra Mohan,
D.W.D.G. Chev. New Delhi.
8. Shri H. C. Bhatnagar,
Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
9. Shri P. K. Dhingr,
Deputy Technical Adviser, Deptt. of Food, New Delhi.
10. Dr. S. Krishnamurthy,
Director, Consumer Council of India, New Delhi.
11. Dr. Pritam Singh,
Hon. Vigilance Officer, Consumer Council of India, 175, North Avenue, New Delhi-1.

The Chairman welcomed the members and gave briefly the important developments during the last one year in the field of prevention of food adulteration. He emphasized that the menace of food adulteration continues unabated and therefore, specific measures are to be taken to improve the implementation machinery in the States and in the local bodies. It was a matter of gratification that the Prime Minister of India has taken up this matter and has addressed the Chief Ministers drawing their attention to the widespread adulteration of foods and drugs in the country which needed immediate attention.

Before taking up the regular agenda, the Chairman, in consultation with the members, decided that the trade organisations who have earlier represented to the C.C.F.S. Secretariat regarding their difficulties and grievances, may be invited to present their cases before the Committee. The following trade organisations were heard.

1. Shri Y. K. Kapoor,
All India Food Preservers' Association, New Delhi.
2. Dr. A. P. Mahadevan,
Hindustan Lever Ltd.
3. Mr. B. M. Jones,
Polyolefins Industries Ltd.
4. Mr. H. B. Patel,
Polyolefins Industries Ltd.
5. Mr. A. H. Sargunar
6. Mr. T. F. Pugh
7. Dr. O. P. Sharma
8. Shri C. M. Sharma
Mawa Vyapar Sangh, Delhi.
9. Shri R. S. Sharma,
Indian Produce Association.
10. Shri Brij Lal Palta,
Representative, All Punjab Kyriana Merchant's Association, Grains Market,
Fridkot.

M/s. Shaw Leiner Ltd.

Agenda Item No. 1 : Report by Dr. K. Bagchi, Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards.

Dr. K. Bagchi, Secretary, CCFS, reviewed the activities of the different Sub-Committees and the expert panels during the period under review. He especially referred to the two Sub-Committees one, dealing with the dual control of the FPO and PFA and the second, to enlarge the role of the CCFS. He also mentioned that the Central P.F.A. Unit which has just been created under the Directorate General of Health Services will be in operation very soon and would be able to assist any State Government and local body in tracking inter State adulteration or any other matter concerned with the enforcement of P.F.A. Act and Rules. He offered sincere thanks to those members who have untiringly worked for the Central Committee of Food Standards during all these years and have retired. He also welcomed the new members. The list of retiring and the new members is attached (Appendix I).

Agenda Item No. 2 : Review of action taken on the minutes of the last meeting.

The Secretary reviewed the actions taken on the minutes of the last meeting. The action taken was commended. It was, however, recommended that all circulars emanating from CCFS Secretariat on various subjects on the implementation of PFA should

invariably be sent to all members of the Central Committee of Food Standards for their record and guidance and also to keep them abreast with the latest developments in the Directorate.

Agenda Item No. 3 : Report of the Sub-Committee on P.F.A. Act and Rules.

The Secretary brought out the salient features of the report of the P.F.A. Act and Rules Sub-Committee held on 3rd and 4th February, 1969, at New Delhi. The report was accepted with the following modifications and recommendations :—

- a) Sub-item No. 2—The Committee recommended that the matter regarding time limit for sending the analysts' report in the case of perishable articles be referred to Analysts' Sub-Committee with the request to go through the entire list of perishable articles and make suitable recommendations.
- b) As regards the differentiation before sub-standard and adulterated foods a Sub-Committee was formed to examine the possibility of defining adulterated and sub-standard foods and to make suitable recommendations regarding the feasibility of laying down different quantum of punishments for adulterated and sub-standard foods. The Committee will also explore the possibility of laying down range and tolerance level for such foods. The report of the Sub-Committee be submitted to the C.C.F.S. within six months. The composition of the Sub-Committee is as follows :
 1. Agricultural Marketing Adviser or his nominee.
 2. Representative from Armed Forces Medical Services (Maj. Genl. M. S. Boparai)
 3. Director, Central Food Laboratory.
 4. Public Analyst, Uttar Pradesh.
 5. Public Analyst, Assam.
 6. Director, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Dr. N. N. Dastur).
 7. Dr. A. S. Nagpal, Addl. Director of Medical & Health Services, Rajasthan.
 8. Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore or his representative.
 9. Representative from I.S.I., New Delhi.
 10. Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards. Convenor

It was also decided that a representative from the Consumer Council of India be co-opted in the Sub-Committee.

- c) Sub-Item No. 5—With regard to deletion of word 'Bengal' from item A.18.04 of Appendix 'B' of the P.F.A. Rules, the Committee decided that the word 'Bengal-gram' be retained since this is a widely accepted nomenclature for the particular type of pulse described botanically as—*Cicer arietinum*.
- d) Sub-item No. 7—With regard to the laying down a permissible limit for insect infestation in dry fruits the Committee recommended that this be referred to the Analysts' Sub-Committee who may consider laying down suitable limits for such conditions in dry fruits and nuts.

Item No. 4 : Report of the Sub-Committee of Analysts.

The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Sub-Committee except the following :—

Sub-item 5—The Committee took note of the fact that addition of oil in the preparation of chilly powder is a commonly accepted procedure in many parts of India and agreed in principle to the use of edible oils in chilly powder. However, it was pointed out that the addition of appreciable quantity of edible oils will mean the changing of the chemical characteristics of chilly. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Analysts' Sub-Committee may go into this question and revise the standard for chilly-powder after obtaining adequate information about the amount of oils used in different parts of the country in making chilly-powder.

Infestation—The Committee also took note of the fact that insect infestation of dals and spices is a common event under the Indian conditions. The Committee also took note of the work already being done in several laboratories and recommended that the Analysts Sub-Committee may take note of these data and finalize the matter.

The Committee did not endorse the recommendation of the Sub-Committee regarding the deletion of Rule 30 of the P.F.A. Rules since analytical procedures are now available to determine the total food colours.

The Committee considered carefully the views of the Director of Vanaspati in the Government of India regarding the possibility of having a limit for colour in vanaspati and came to the conclusion that in view of the increased use of cotton-seed oil in the manufacture of vanaspati in the country and the fact that such oil invariably imparts a tint even after refining and bleaching, there is no necessity of any action being taken by the C.C.F.S. in recommending a colour standard for Vanaspati.

Agenda Item No. 5 : Report of the Sub-Committee on Food Additives.

The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Food Additive Sub-Committee and further emphasized that in view of the reports of the carcinogenic action of cyclamates, strict measures should be adopted to limit its use in food and drugs.

The Committee took note of several reports indicating micotoxin isolated from rice and recommended that these informations be supplied by Dr. P. K. Datta, Convenor of the Sub-Committee, to the C.C.F.S. Secretariat who will then request the Director, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad to carefully review the matter and if necessary, to undertake the investigation.

Item No. 6 : Report of the Sub-Committee to review the question of Dual Control of Fruit Products Industries.

The Committee approved the recommendation of the Sub-Committee and desired that this Sub-Committee should meet again to review further the information being collected by the CCFS Secretariat and the Department of Food and make suitable recommendations to finalize the matter.

Item No. 7 : Report of the Sub-Committee of the CCFS to consider the possibility of enlarging the activities of C.C.F.S. and to upgrade the status of Public Analysts.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were adopted. The Committee further emphasized the need for upgrading the status and pay scales of public analyst and chemists in the laboratories of the public analysts so as to attract better qualified analysts to the job.

Item No. 8 : Tolerance limit for Kesari Peas (Lathyrus Sativus) and Akra Seeds (Vicia Sativa) in dals and whole grams.

The Committee considered the request of the Technical Standardization Committee, Department of Food, for exemption from the operation of Rule 44(c) of P.F.A. Rules and agreed to allow a tolerance limit of 4.0% Kesari Peas in supplies of dal and whole grams to different defence services. The Committee further emphasized that this relaxation shall apply only for Defence purchase and also only in respect of whole and split dal and not powders prepared from these.

Item No. 9 : Standard for Honey.

The Committee heard the views of different members regarding the difficulty in interpreting analytical data in terms of Fiehe's test, Aniline-Chloride test and H.M.F. The Committee also took note of the fact that several laboratories have collected considerable data on this subject which should be scrutinized and reviewed carefully to come to a meaningful conclusion. An Expert Committee was formed for this purpose in order to give suitable recommendation regarding the standards for honey. It was further recommended that the Sub-Committee should submit its report within six months of its formation. The composition of the Expert Committee is as follows :—

1. Agricultural Marketing Adviser to Govt. of India.
2. Representative of I.S.I.

Convenor

3. Public Analyst, Haryana.
4. Public Analyst, Kerala.
5. Director, Central Food Laboratory.
6. Representative of Khadi & Village Industries.
7. Representative of Central Beekeeping Institute.
8. Secretary/Asstt. Secretary, C.C.F.S.

Agenda Item No. 10 : Standards for—

- i) Cow's milk ii) Boiled milk iii) Flavoured milk iv) Whole milk powder

i) Standards for Cows milk :—

The Committee did not recommend any change in the existing standards for cow's milk as far as its fat content is concerned.

ii) Standard for boiled milk :—

The Committee did not agree to the suggestion that the boiled milk should have a separate standard as against for raw-milk. However, the Committee recommended that instruction be issued to food inspectors and health authorities to exercise caution discretion in taking samples of boiled milk.

iii) Standard for flavoured milk :—

The Committee recommended that boiling may also be permitted as heat treatment for flavoured milk in addition to pasturization or sterilization.

iv) Standard for whole-milk powder :—

The suggestion of the Army Headquarters to prescribe coliform count of not more than 90 per gram was agreed to by the Committee, but did not agree to lay down that it should be free from strepto-coceous faecalis. The Committee recommended that the question of laying down any acidity for milk should be entrusted to the Analysts Sub-Committee.

Agenda Item No. 11 : Standards for Khoa.

The Committee agreed not to have moisture specification in the standard for Khoa. The Committee considered the views of different analysts regarding the fat percentage of khoa found in different parts of the country and noted that fat standard of 20% "as it is basis" will cover almost all the genuine samples of khoa found in different parts of the country and there is absolutely no reason to lower the standard in view of the fact that no representation has been received from the trade in the past.

The Committee further recommended to have a standards of 20% of fat in khoa "as it is basis". It was also recommended that the data may be collected to fix up microbiological standards for khoa by the Milk and Dairy Products Sub-Committee in consultation with the National Institute of Communicable Diseases.

Item No. 12 : Standards for chillies.

The Committee had earlier under agenda item No. 4 agreed in principle to the use of edible oils in the preparation of chilly-powder and entrusted the work to the Analysts' Sub-Committee to lay down suitable chemical characteristics for chilly-powder.

The Committee further recommended that the Analyst Sub-Committee may also take up the matter of fixing the percentage of permissible limits of pedicles and calces in chillies in different parts of the country. In the mean time, the existing standards of 5% should apply only to loose pedicles.

Item No. 13 : Standard for almond oil.

The standards for almond oil, as recommended by Director, Central Food Laboratory, were agreed to.

Item No. 14 : Standards for butter-toffees.

The Committee noted that the only method to determine butter-fat in butter-toffees is through Reichert value.

Item No. 15 : Standards for fish and fishery products.

The Committee desired that standards for fish and fish products be laid down under the P.F.A. Rules. The feasibility of having such standards in the country may first be examined by the P.F.A. Act and Rules Sub-Committee.

Item No. 16 : Standards for carbonated water.

The Committee did not agree to the suggestion of the trade to lower the sugar content and raise the saccharin content in carbonated beverages.

Item No. 17 : Standards for bread.

The Committee agreed to include mould inhibitors under rules 53 and 55 of the P.F.A. Rules which lay down the definitions and the names of permitted preservatives class II

Item No. 18 : Standards for butter.

The Committee agreed to the suggestion that in case butter is sold without any indication as to whether it is Table Butter or Deshi Butter, the standards for Table Butter shall apply to.

Item No. 19 : Standards for gur.

The Committee took note of the results of the collaborative studies and recommended that the total sugars in gur be not less than 90% and sucrose not less than 60%. The Committee did not feel the necessity of any change in respect of extraneous matter insoluble in water, total ash, ash insoluble in Hcl. and the moisture content.

Item No. 20 : Standards for coffee-chicory mixture.

The suggestion made by the I.S.I. to raise the maximum limit of aqueous extract for coffee-chicory mixture from 50 to 55% was not agreed to.

The Committee noted the standards laid down by the I.S.I. for the specifications of maize and ricebran oil.

The Committee agreed to defer the matter regarding water-melon seed-oil till more information on the subject is made available.

Item No. 21 : Addition of benzoic acid in sweetened beverages.

The suggestion to increase the level of benzoic acid in ready-to-serve beverages was not agreed to by the Committee. Further the Committee felt that the recommendation under Rule 55 indicating the level of benzoic acid at 600 ppm. refers to sweetened and unsweetened beverages of the type which are used after dilution whereas under rule 16, the recommended level of 120 ppm. of benzoic acid refers to sweetened beverages which are ready to serve and need no dilution.

Item No. 22 : Addition of coal tar dyes in alcoholic beverages.

The Committee recommended that the Alcoholic Beverages Sub-Committee of the I.S.I. should take up this work in consultation with other agencies who might have done some work on the desirability of adding coal-tar-dyes to alcoholic beverages (country liquors). The Committee recommended that Shri P. K. Das, Public Analyst, Assam, be co-opted as a member of the I.S.I. Sub-Committee.

Item No. 23 : Colourisation of Vanaspati and introduction of colour index in hydrogenated oil.

The Committee noted the recommendations made by the expert Committee for intensifying researches for finding a colour for vanaspati and co-ordinating them suitably, and Government's decision thereon, including the decision that efforts to find suitable colouring agent should continue.

Item No. 24 : Use of excessive salt in proprietary foods.

The Committee noted that the Defence Organization will enforce the provision of appropriate labelling on all food products and beverages which contain a high percentage of salt.

Item No. 25 : Qualification of Food Inspectors.

The Committee recommended that the matter be referred to the Government of Kerala to find out whether the food Technology Diploma Course is now in existence or not.

Item No. 26 : Model Inspection form for the guidance of food inspectors.

The Committee accepted the model inspection form.

Item No. 27 : Procedure for leaked or broken samples during transit.

The Committee discussed in detail the feasibility of having 4 samples instead of 3 now prescribed and noted that this entails legal difficulty as it will require amendment of the Act. The Committee further felt that a better procedure would be to take all possible measures in packaging so that the samples are not broken during transit. However, the question of having 4 samples instead of 3 may be further examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

Item No. 28 : Date of expiry to be mentioned on containers of food articles.

The Committee recommended that the suggestion to provide date on expiry on containers of all types of food articles is not practicable.

Item No. 29 : Packing and labelling of carbonated water.

The suggestion from the Directorate of Weights and Measures to indicate the net quantity of contents of carbonated beverages on the label was not found feasible due to practical difficulties involved.

The Committee, therefore, recommended that the existing exemption for the carbonated water containers under Rule 32 should continue.

Item No. 30 : Packing of Vanaspati in high-density polythene containers.

The Committee discussed the matter in detail and also took note of the evidences given by the trade organization on this matter. The Committee also noted that the possible health hazards involved in the use of plastic container have already been referred to the National Institute of Nutrition and the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. The Committee recommended that these informations be considered along with other relevant information in this matter by the Food Additive Sub-Committee of the CCFS who might give a final decision. This Sub-Committee may also consult the Indian Standard Institution who has already appointed a Sub-Committee on packaging and are already seized with such problem.

Item No. 31 : Points referred to by the Committee to go into Rational Development of Food Industry.

The Committee noted the points raised by the Committee of Rational Development of

Food Industry. The Committee further recommended that the State Governments should be requested to strengthen their laboratory services so as to enable them to undertake all kinds of analysis.

Item No. 32 : Miscellaneous suggestions received from various organizations.

The Committee recommended the following amendments to the existing P.F.A. Rules :—

- a) The qualifications for public analyst were reviewed and the Committee felt that the qualification as laid down under Rule 6 (i) be deleted since adequately qualified persons with other higher qualifications are available for manning the posts in the public analysts laboratories.

The Committee further felt that Rule 6(ii) be suitably amended to indicate M.Sc.-Agriculture Chemistry in place of M.Sc. in Agriculture.

- b) The Committee recommended that limits for BHT and Callic acid in rule 59 be prescribed.

- c) The Committee agreed to add the following after the words "are stated below" occurring in Form II of Appendix A of P.F.A. Rules :

"certified that the sample was in a condition fit for analysis."

- d) The suggestion to include chemical standards for whole spices was discussed and the Committee recommended that the question be again reviewed by the Analysts' Sub-Committee.

Supplementary agenda.

The Committee recommended that the following items be referred to the P.F.A. Act and Rules Sub-Committee.

Item No. 1 : Fixation of a suitable standard for fortification of common salt with calcium under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Item No. 2 : To consider the following representations and to make suitable recommendations for the action to be taken thereon :—

- i) Representation of M/s. Corn Products Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay regarding specifications for flavoured corn flour and custard powder.
- ii) Representation from Family Planning Project, Bangalore, regarding aflatoxin test on M.P.F.
- iii) Permission for the manufacture of Ivax and Ascorbic Acid tablets etc—Representation from M/s. Boots Pure Drug Company (India) Ltd., Bombay.

- iv) Specification for scented supari—Representation regarding.
- v) Representation from M/s. Shaw Leiner Ltd., New Delhi regarding specification for Edible Gelatine.
- vi) Representation from All India Food preservers' Association, New Delhi, regarding anomalies in P.F.A. Act and Fruit Products Order.

Item No. 3(i) : Clarification sought by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay regarding the various standards laid down under the P.F.A Act.

Item No. 3(iv) : Sandards for Jal-Jeera, Chat Masala etc—suggestion from M/s. Crystal Products, Meerut, U. P.

Item No. 3(v) : Amendment to section 7 of the PFA Act 1954—suggestion from the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.

Supplimentary agenda item No. 3(ii) pertaining to the amendment to Rule 8 of the P.F.A. Rules and item No. 3(iii) regarding amendment to Rule 8(iii) and 8(iv) of the P.F.A. Rules were taken up for discussion. The Committee was not in favour of reducing the training period of food inspectors from 3 months to 1 month as suggested by Public Analyst, Kerala. However, it was recommended that 1 month should be under the public analyst in the approved laboratory and 2 months treated as in-service training.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

सत्यमेव जयते
APPENDIX—I

Names of members who retired from C.C.F.S. :—

1. Dr. B. D. Sharma.
Health Officer, Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi.
2. Shri K. Narayana Swami,
Govt. Analyst, Guindy, Madras.
3. Dr. R. S. Bhave,
Public Health Laboratory, Poona.
4. Shri B. N. Mehta,
Public Analyst, Govt. of Gujarat, Baroda.
5. Dr. Sohan Singh,
Dy. Drugs Controller, Punjab, Chandigarh.

Name of new members on C.C.F.S. :—

1. Shri M. K. Rangnekar,
Commissioner, Foods & Drugs Control, Administration, Maharashtra, Bombay.
2. Dr. S. V. JalihaI,
Dy. Director, I/C Vaccine Institute, Baroda.
3. Shri Gurdip Singh,
Dy. Public Analyst, Punjab, Chandigarh.



**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 16TH MEETING
OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD STANDARDS
HELD ON 23RD AND 24TH MARCH, 1971
AT NEW DELHI.**

The 16th meeting of the Central Committee for Food Standards was held on 23rd and 24th March, 1971 under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. B. Shrivastav, Director General of Health Services at India Inter-national Centre, New Delhi. The names of the participants are given in Appendix I.

Introduction.

The Chairman, after welcoming the members and the invitees informed them that during the course of the year since we met last, Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam who had been very actively associated with the Central Committee for Food Standards as a Secretary for a number of year has passed away. The Chairman briefly described the qualities of initiative, hard-work and leadership in late Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam who was a pioneer in the formulation of food laws. In order to pay respect to the departed soul the participants stood in silence for two minutes. It was then resolved that a condolence letter should be sent to the bereaved family copy of the same is attached as Appendix II.

After explaining the cause of long interval, which was due to frequent changes of venues since the last meeting was held the Chairman observed that there are very few meetings of this type which are useful to the nation, Government and the Public. Pollution of air, water and even of food articles is often talked about but very little is being done to prevent these health hazards. India has the competence of making legislation but it is regretted that the competence of implementation of such noble regulations is lacking to some extent. This lack of implementation in the food laws in the country can be attributed to a number of causes like the financial handicaps, administrative difficulties or lack of technical expertise with the local bodies or the State Governments. He therefore desired that the subject of food adulteration should be taken with the seriousness and urgency it deserves.

The Chairman desired that wide publicity be given to create an awareness in the minds of public on the nature and the harmful effects of adulterants on human health. Different types of media and even the Vividh Bharati programme on All India Radio were suggested to be used for this job. He was particular about the delay in reporting of the samples by the laboratories which may lose confidence in public regarding the expertise of laboratory techniques and hence it is of utmost importance that in order to build up confidence, well equipped laboratories should be set up. The laboratories should contribute in research for evelving our own techniques of analysis as our problems are peculiar.

The high standards of food quality control in Holland was cited where the public is not even aware of 'adulteration' the manufacturers there feel it their responsibility to supply pure and wholesome foods. The industry and the dealers and the retailers in the country were therefore reminded of their responsibilities to the nation in supplying pure and genuine food stuffs.

The non participation of the two trade representatives in the deliberations of this meeting due to certain technical difficulties was regretted. However, it was assured that immediate action will be taken for their quick nomination.

Item No. 1 : Report of Secretary :

Dr. K. Bagchi, Assistant Director General of Health Services welcomed the new Chairman who is a versatile administrator, outstanding talented laboratory scientist an international authority in microbiology an academician and a research scholar. Above all, he is the youngest Director General of Health Services that India has so far and it was hoped that under his dynamic chairmanship the schemes on P.F.A. will get push in the Ministry of health and Finance.

The activities of the Secretariat and of the Sub-Committee of the Central Committee for Food Standards during the last 17 months since holding the last meeting were described in brief. The reports of the Sub-Committees from the regular agenda. The proceedings of the two recent meetings held in the Directorate in the last weeks namely the meeting to discuss the discrepancies in the analytical reports and the meeting of panels to discuss the toxicity and detection of argemone were also mentioned (The reports were circulated). The work of the Central P.F.A. Unit in survey in Indore & Jubilepore area were also explained.

Dr. Bagchi mentioned about the difficulties the Secretariate has to face with finance and others in getting the schemes approved. The low priority given by the Central and State administrators to the schemes on the subject were also considered and it was suggested that a senior officer at each level—Central & State—should be connected with these scheme.

Thereafter, the Secretary expressed the gratitude of the Committee to the retiring members (appendix III) and welcomed the new members (appendix III).

Item No. 2 : Report of Asstt. Secretary :

Shri D. S. Chadha, Asstt. Secretary gave a brief review of the working of the P.F.A. Act in the country (report circulated) and high lighted that none of the States could utilize the funds made available by the Planning Commission in 1967-68 and 1968-69. This was perhaps due to the reason that information has not dripped down to the real source and hence the concerned authorities were not aware of this.

The Chairman while commenting upon the above, desired that there should be a direct dialogue between the Centre and the State representatives who are really responsible

for the implementation of the programme so that the meagre funds which are made available to the States for important programmes do not go unutilized at the end of the year. A responsible officer at both the levels should be made responsible for these schemes.

Before taking up the regular agenda, the various representatives who had come to put forward their view points to the Central Committee for Food Standards were invited for the same. A list of the names of the trade organisations and the persons who represented them is indicated in Appendix IV. A brief outline of representation made by various organisations is given below :

1. National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd. Bombay : (NOCIL)

The organisation claimed that they have brought out P.V.C. containers which can be used for food articles. These containers are approved by the Food and Drugs Administration of the United States of America and other countries for packing foods like edible oils, Coffee, etc. (A note of manufacturing techniques and its uses has been circulated in Supplementary Agenda Item No. 7) The organisation wanted permission for its use in India.

2. Indian Food Processing Association, Bombay :

The representatives of the association requested for the use of coal-tar-dyes in vegetable sauces which is at present prohibited. It was contended that even when the use of coal-tar-dyes in vegetable sauces is prohibited, the hoteliers are adding these colours at their own ends and are thus avoiding of having a licence as required under the rules, the representatives were agreeable to have label on the bottles indicating the name of the sauce and the ingredients in it, if the Committee desired.

(The note submitted has been circulated vide Supplementary Agenda item No. 2)

3. Federation of All-India Food grains Dealers, Bombay :

The representatives mentioned the difficulties in giving a warranty in case of agricultural foods and explained that it does not serve any purpose in such cases where the articles can be visually examined. In their views this leads to corruption. They have no objection to the warranty in case of packed containers.

Another point brought out by them was the contamination of argemone seeds in mustard seeds. In their opinion even a few seeds in mustard seeds make the samples adulterated but this is beyond the control of the agriculturists and hence they desired that agricultural reforms should first be undertaken where the contamination of argemone seeds generally grown as wild seeds is prevalent. According to the representatives, there may be restrictions on the contamination of argemone oil in other oils but there should be no restrictions on the prohibition of argemone seeds in edible oil seeds, since in their views, what is used in the country is mustard oil and not the mustard oil and not the mustard seeds except to a small extent in pickles (the representation has been circulated vide supplementary agenda item 3).

4. Indore Milk Sellers Association :

The representatives expressed their difficulties in obtaining the milk of the prescribed quality in their areas and hence requested that in accordance with the Supreme Court judgment, 14 percent total solids in milk should be considered as criteria for detecting adulteration and not the individual characteristics as have been laid down now. They also desired that an appellate laboratory should be established in each State and the Zilla Adhikaries should be requested to check the quality of milk at the source. It was also desired that there should be regulations for quality control of animal foods. (The representation has been considered under agenda item No. 9)

5. Mudi Bazar Association, Bombay :

The representative made the following observations regarding various provisions of the Act & Rules and also suggested certain modifications given below :

- i) adulteration should be differentiated from sub-standard foods and the definition should be recast on the lines of the Drugs Act and the penalty should be in accordance with the gravity of offences like the sub-standard foods should only be penalised with a little fine. The adulterated foods found injurious may prescribe an imprisonment but in case of non-injurious adulteration high fine should suffice to meet the justice. No discretion should be left to the courts in such cases.
- ii) section 14, 19(2) and Rule 50 compel a person to commit an offence. In his opinion, Section 14 does not serve the purpose and hence should be deleted. Further, in case this is not acceptable to the Government then the period of validity of the Warranty should be laid down as due to natural conditions articles deteriorate on storage.
- iii) no action under Section 20A should be taken unless a notice is served on the manufacturer. Section 20(A) in his opinion should be recast so that it is subject to Section 19(3).
- iv) section 13 is based on English law but in English law the provisions do not prescribe the certificate of the appellate laboratory supersede the report of the first laboratory. It was informed that in several judgments, the certificate of the Central Food Laboratory has been rejected or at the most it has been considered to be a statement of facts stated therein. Hence, he desired that section 13(5) should be deleted since the corresponding section of Cr. Pro. Code has been amended where it is left to the court to call for the expert for examination. The accused has a right of cross-examination.
- v) According to Drugs Act a copy of the report of analysis is sent to the vendor alongwith the protocols which mention the procedure of analysis as well. It was suggested that similar provisions should be made in the P.F.A. Act also.

- vi) a time-period should be prescribed for the vendor in case he wants to send the sample to the Central Food Laboratory for analysis. This is important so that cases are not acquitted on the grounds of lapse of time and deterioration of samples when they reached the Central Food Laboratory. This according to him cannot be provided in the rules but an amendment to the Act will be necessary.
- vii) Form I should be amended so that the date of sampling is given to the Director, Central Food Laboratory who, in turn while giving his opinion should state whether lapse of time has affected the analytical results or not.
- viii) the following few suggestions regarding the standards were also made by the representative.

Species :

- a) the public analysts form their basis of opinion of ripeness in chillies or spices on the colour which is not correct. The colour is not dependant on the ripeness but on the variety, hence the word 'ripe' occurring in chillies or spices should be deleted.
- b) **Damage caused by insect infestation :**
Standards of some articles permit the damage in foods caused by insect infestation but in certain foods, there is no provision. The same should be applicable to all.
- c) In the opinion of the representative the Agmark standards are more liberal than the P.F.A. standards.
- d) It was suggested that the food articles, where the defects can be remedied, should be allowed to be reprocessed & sold ; hence there should be no forfeiture or prosecution of such articles. Similar provisions exist in the Drugs Act.

The Chairman appreciated the various suggestions of the representative and desired that if rules permit the representative of Mudi Bazar may be taken as a member on the Sub-Committee.

6. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay :

The following points have been brought out by the representative of the Hindustan Lever.

a) Standards of Vanaspati :

Vanaspati should be considered as a carrier for other important nutrients and hence addition of essential fatty acids should be permitted. To make the products acceptable to the public, the use of colours, flavour and antioxidants should be allowed.

b) **Margarine :**

The composition of butter a natural milk product cannot be changed but Margarine is a substitute where the composition can be changed to the required taste. It has better Rheological properties than butter and it is, therefore, necessary that the permission for the addition of essential fatty acids, Poly-unsaturated fatty acids (Pufa) be given. The use of colour, flavour, anti-oxidants to meet the consumer's taste should also be permitted.

c) **Methods of analysis :**

Methods of analysis should be standardized so that the same method is used by various public analysts.

After hearing the trade representatives the Chairman invited the views of the members on the general administration to the Act in the country. The following suggestions emerged after discussion.

- i) each member should send the special activities of his State regarding control of food adulteration to the Central Secretariat which will in turn compile the information received and inform all others about the same.
- ii) municipalities are given grant-in-aid by the State Governments for appointment of sanitary inspectors but no such grant-in-aid is given for appointment as food inspectors, hence, the States should be requested to give grant-in-aid in case of appointment of food inspectors by the local bodies.
- iii) the state Governments may inform the Directorate General of Health Services for their requirements of foreign exchange for developing food laboratories in case they feel any difficulty in getting the same from their State funds. The Central Secretariat will help in providing the same from the Central Budget if possible.
- iv) Separate Cell in each State should be established which can review the activities of their States regarding control of food adulteration. A Senior Officer in the Central Secretariat must be appointed and there should be more intimate contact between the Centre and the States on the implementation of the P.F.A. Act. A personal contact between the officers of the Centre and the States should be initiated so as to look to the particular needs of each State and bring it to the notice of the Ministry of Health or Central Council of Health. The functions of such a Cell would be to collect statistical information, to take up follow up action of the recommendations, to educate public about harms of food adulteration etc. The State representatives will send information about the establishments of such cells in their States should be specified. The Chairman remarked that if necessary, this item may be discussed in the next meeting of the Central Council of Health

to focuss the attention of Ministers in the States. The necessity of the State Officers to take more initiative in the administration of the P.F.A. Act was also stressed as ineffective implementation is due to lack of initiative on the parts of the States and local bodies.

It was suggested that a representative Central Government should visit State/local bodies' laboratories and give their recommendations to the States & local bodies.

Item No. 3 : Review of action taken on the minutes of the last meeting.

The following items, which needed consideration, were discussed and the action taken on others was noted.

1. The representative of Indian Standard Institution informed that there is a reduction in the production of rice polishing in the country and in view of this whether it is necessary for I.S.I. to continue the project of standardising rice polishing. The members, however, desired that it should be carried out in view of the use of the rice polishings.

5. The question of specifying separate standards for Cassia was considered and it was recommended that the standards for whole cassia may be laid down under the P.F.A. Rules.

7. Action may be taken to fix the time limit for analysis of perishable articles which has been given by the Director, Central Food Laboratory.

9. The members noticed that the task of differentiating, adulterated foods from sub-standard foods is very ticklish and difficult but desired that a beginning has to be made. Hence it was desired that the Sub-Committee be requested to expedite its work. The Chairman desired that the members should sit together, collect information & work out details wherever possible.

13. The Notification regarding compulsory certification marks of I.S.I. to food colours should also include 'food colour preparations'.

24. The representative of I.S.I. wanted to know whether the work on the food packaging material should be continued by I.S.I. in view of the fact that a panel has been constituted by the C.C.F.S. It was agreed that the work at the Indian Standards Institution level should continue.

26. While considering the question of dual control of FPO & PFA on certain food products, it was brought to the notice of the members that the Supreme Court in a recent judgment has held that P.F.A. and F.P.O. can co-exist since their objectives are different. Copy of the judgment will be circulated.

29. The members noted that in the Agenda item No. 4 a general tolerance of 1% of Kesari peas in whole dals and grams has been recommended but the representative from

the Defence informed that this will put extra burden on Defence budget in order to procure pulses free from Kesari peas or pulses containing a maximum amount of 1% Kesari peas. Since the Nutrition Research Laboratory has opined that the consumption of Kesari peas upto 30% does not produce any harmful effect, hence tolerance of 4% for defence as suggested may be agreed to.

Dr. Pingale, mentioned about the de-toxification of Kesari peas by per boiling but the Chairman, was not much incline to this suggestion since it may not be adopted on large scale and thus misused. The members, wanted to know the method of detection of 1% of Kesari peas by the analysts and also the steps taken by Madhya Pradesh Govt. in prohibiting the production & use of this harmful food product. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture may be also requested to inform the latest position with regard to the production of Kesari peas in the country and whether it is possible to procure pulses free from Kesari peas. If the Ministry of Food and Agriculture feels that it is not possible to procure pulses free from Kesari or even with 1%, then we may allow 4% and the position has to be reviewed every year. The experiences of Madhya Pradesh Govt. in view of non prohibition of the sale of Kesari peas may also be obtained.

39. The representative of Indian Standards Institution informed that the draft standards for fish and fishery products have already been sent to the Central Committee for Food Stds. Secretariat and necessary action may be taken.

44. The representative of the Indian Standards Institution while discussing the use of coal tar dyes in alcoholic beverages informed that in almost all the States the Excise Rules permit the use of coal-tar-dyes and hence it was suggested that the same may be allowed for a period of 2 years under the P.F.A. Rules as well. At this juncture, the question whether alcoholic beverages is a food or not was also considered and the Chairman desired that the Health authorities are responsible for its quality control whereas the excise and others are mostly concerned with revenue. The Chairman however desired that a joint meeting of the various authorities may be held to consider this question.

It was gratifying to note that Maharashtra Government has introduced only I.S.I. marked Indian made foreign liquor to be sold in the State. It was hoped that other States would follow.

Item No. 4 : Report of the Sub-Committee on P.F.A. Act and Rules and Sub-Committee to consider the feasibility of differentiating between adulterated and sub-standard foods.

The Assistant Secretary (P.F.A.) introduced the report and high-lighted the following few important points :—

1. The Sub-Committee before attempting to differentiate between adulterated and sub-standard foods wanted to know the punishments awarded by various courts in different States and Corporations. The same information was received from some of the Corpora-

tions and considered by the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee also noted that discretionary powers have been given to the courts under Section 16 whereby persons dealing with the sub-standard foods can be given a lenient punishment may be only fine. The members noted the stigma of the word "adulteration" attached with sub-standard foods and therefore, felt there is some force in what the trade desires. The Sub-Committee desired to know the position in other countries. The Committee suggested that the Sub-Committee should expedite its work at the earliest and possibly a final report should be available before the next meeting. The members appreciated the difficult task of distinguishing adulterated foods from substandard in certain cases like addition of skimmed milk in milk, addition of exhausted tea leaves to genuine tea leaves but remarked that a beginning should be made in processed foods where it is easy and priority may be given to natural products.

2. The views of Delhi Administration with regard to the review of the standards by taking a survey was noted and it was recommended that the Dte. General of Health Services should take up this work immediately.

3. The difficulty of holding the warranty clause good for ever was discussed. It was stated that the quality of goods depends on a number of factors like mode of transport, condition of transport, storage conditions etc. and it was suggested that members may send their views to the Secretariat. The Agmark authorities may be approached to inform the various time periods prescribed in their rules.

4. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Sub-Committee that the food inspector should inform the vendor within 10 days of the receipt of the report in case it conforms to the standards. In case of adulterated or substandard foods, provisions already existing need no change.

5. The representative of I.S.I. brought out the following further points for the consideration of the Committee :

- i) On page 30 of the Agenda, it has been stated that in the eyes of law, the public sector and private sector are to be treated at par. It is therefore, suggested that this should be implemented more effectively as suggested by the Sub-Committee.
- ii) The reduction of gluten content in wheat atta implemented very recently was on the basis of data made available from a particular section of the industry. This may be further looked into.
- iii) The specifications for butter oil and other such-dairy products may also be prescribed.
- iv) The standards of pesturised milk are prescribed under the P.F.A. Rules but it is felt that sub-standard milk is distributed. The Central Squad should check these and ensure that no substandard milk is distributed.

Dr. Pingale while commenting on the reduction of gluten in wheat informed the Committee that the gluten content in wheat has been reduced on the basis of data of a large

number of samples drawn from various markets. With the present standard of gluten content, it is observed that only about 4% of samples fall below the prescribed standard.

The difficulty of the industry in obtaining right type of wheat for different products was considered and it was suggested that the industry should be able to blend various varieties to meet their requirements and the standards should not be lowered even in brought conditions. Proper sanctity must be maintained of the food standards and if necessary the authorities concerned should be consulted. The amendment suggested in form No. III was approved.

The other items of the Agenda were approved as recommended by the Sub-Committee.

Item No. 5 : Report of Sub-Committee to review the question of dual control of articles covered under F.P.O. and P.F.A.

The Secretary introduced the report of the Sub-Committee and highlighted the following main recommendations.

1. Taking into consideration the representations of the trade about the alleged harassment by food inspectors, it has been recommended at Inter-Departmental level that the control of F.P.O. authorities on the food manufacturing industry will be at the manufacturing level which is responsible for licensing and the P.F.A. authorities will function at the consumer or the retailers level. This however, does not in any way mean that the P.F.A. authorities cannot make inspection on the manufacturing processes. The recent judgment of the Supreme Court was also brought to the notice of the Committee wherein it had been held that the two orders can co-exist since their objectives are quite different. The objective of F.P.O. is to regulate manufacture and distribution whereas that of P.F.A. is to protect the consumer against the adulteration of food articles and thus to protect the human health.

2. Variations in the specifications of food products covered under the two regulations were mentioned in general but it was pointed out that most of the variations have already been reconciled and notification is under issue. However, the members may bring out, any further variation, if they observe, to the notice of the C.C.F.S. Secretariat so that it could be reconciled immediately. The only important difference in the specifications of the two orders was regarding use of coal-tar-dyes in sauces.

Shri Kapur from All India Food Preservation requested the Committee to reconsider their earlier decision regarding prohibition of red colour in vegetables or other sauces. It was pointed out that some of the hoteliers are adding colours themselves in vegetable sauces without any proper licences for manufacture and using the same in their restaurants. Therefore, it was desired that the health authorities may be requested to draw more samples from restaurants order to check these malpractices. After discussing various pros and cons of the proposal, the Committee recommended that the status quo should be maintained with regard to the use of red colour in tomato sauce. However, coal-tar-dyes other than red

may be permitted in vegetable sauces.

3. The suggestion of the Sub-Committee that exemption may be given to the articles covered under F.P.O. from rule 24 of P.F.A. Rules for writing the declaration "ARTIFICIALLY COLOURED" was not agreed to by the Committee.

4. It was also suggested that these products like Vinegar or Coca Cola which do not contain any fruit should not be covered under the Fruit Products Order.

5. The representatives from the Food & Nutrition Board desired that the labelling conditions prescribed for "Marmalade with added pectin" should be removed as has been done in F.P.O. The representative was informed that the standards for "Marmalade" and "Marmalade with added pectin" and similarly "jam" and "jam with added pectin" have been amalgamated in each group and a notification to the same has been sent. The anomalies, if any, between the F.P.O. and P.F.A. on the standard of Chutney should also be reconciled. Daya Nand will point out any such discrepancy.

The other items of the report were adopted as recommended by the Sub-Committee.

Item No. 6 : Report of the expert Committee on training of analysts and food inspectors.

Shri Mitra introduced the report of the Committee which considered the training programme for analysts and food inspectors.

The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Sub-Committee that training period of the food inspectors may be reduced from 3 months to a period of 45 days, out of which 50% of the time should be spent in the field where he will be familiarised with the food hygiene, food sampling techniques, legal procedure etc. etc. This period may be extended to 3 months whenever considered necessary by the concerned food health authorities. The representative of Maharashtra Government suggested that this period be reduced to 30 days for those holding Degree in Science but the Committee was of the view that no doubt the Science Graduates have better scientific background of Chemistry, but they are not well versed in Food Hygiene, Sanitation etc. and it is necessary that a uniform duration of 45 days be laid down.

The suggestion of the Maharashtra Government to include "Degree in Pharmacy" as a qualification for appointment as food inspector was agreed to.

The training of the food inspector will not be centralised but this will be carried out in the respective States as recommended by the Sub-Committee. It was suggested that a uniform type of certificate be issued by the Food Health Authorities and the same should be finalised by the Dte. General of Health Services in consultation with the State Governments.

The steps taken by the Directorate General of Health Services for starting the refresher course at the Central Food Laboratory were brought to the notice of the Committee.

The Committee recommended that the Director, Central Food Laboratory may be requested to inform the time duration required for each type of item of the training syllabus so that the various State Governments may form an idea of the time required by these analysts at the Central Food Laboratory.

It was pointed out that the Refresher Course being organised at Central Food Laboratory will not replace the regular University course which is necessary for a fresh Graduate in Science to know the techniques in the food analysis. The Committee recommended that Government may be approached to provide financial help to the University which carry out such studies.

The Chairman desired that the C.C.F.S. Secretariat should keep a register whereby the names and bio-data of the qualified food analysts may be maintained so that this information could be passed on to the various State Governments whenever there is a need for qualified analysts. At the same time, the State Governments may also be requested to approach the C.C.F.S. Secretariat for their requirements of food analysts when the names of the qualified personnel will be sent to them for interview.

The other recommendations of the Sub-Committee were endorsed by the Committee.

Item No. 7 : Report of Sub-Committee on Food Additives :

Dr. P. K. Dutta introduced the report of the Sub-Committee on Food Additives and informed the Committee about the following important recommendations.

1) Specification for corn flour should remain as such and separate specifications for flavour and/or coloured corn flour may be prescribed to meet the demand of the industry.

2) The specification for custard powder should be suitably amended so as to allow the use of permitted colours.

3) The use of high density polythene manufactured by M/s. Polyolefins Industries Ltd., Bombay for package of vanaspati as a temporary measure was agreed to as the same has been found suitable at Central Food Laboratory. It was also stressed that the question of use of other plastic materials for packaging of foods should be thoroughly looked into as some of the plasticizers is used can prove to be toxic. The case of T.U.C.P. contamination which paralysed nearly 436 human lives was also quoted. The British method of control was suggested where the British Industrial Manufacturers Association on packaging materials has set up a research institute. The literature from this British Association is available and should be considered by the Sub-Committee.

The Committee agreed that Rassogollas packed in internally lacquerred tins may be allowed to contain Sulphur dioxide to a maximum concentration of 100 p.p.m.

Sulphur dioxide content in gelatin was agreed to be raised to 1000 p.p.m.

While discussing the Sulphur dioxide content in gur, it was pointed out that the

Codex recommendation on the SO₂ content in sugar and sugar products was 70 p.p.m., but it was desired that SO₂ content in other foods should be reviewed in view of the F.A.O. and W.H.O. report.

Regarding the use of starch phosphate or other modified starches in baby foods, the matter should be referred to the Dairy Research Institute, Karnal for opinion.

The question of use of pesticide in foods, the health hazards they can cause and the residual tolerance level in foods was discussed. The cases proving fatal due to the unchecked use of these pesticides were also quoted. The information regarding promulgation of Insecticide Act was also given to the members. In view of the urgency and importance of the subject to avoid health hazard, it was decided that separate Sub-Committee be constituted.

The use of hydrogen peroxide in milk for defence personnel was discussed by the members but it was suggested that this should be further looked into whether there is any chemical reaction taking place which may prove to be harmful and whether the food-grade hydrogen peroxide is available in the market.

The Committee agreed to the use of Brilliant Blue FCF in view of the clearance given by FAO/WHO.

The Committee desired that the maximum amount of food additive to be used in foods, wherever not specified should be laid down.

The standards of Gelatine food-grade as recommended by the Sub-Committee were agreed to be replaced in place of the present standards.

The other recommendations of the Sub-Committee were approved.

Item No. 8 : Report of the Analysts' Sub-Committee.

Shri Mitra introduced the report of the analysts Sub-Committee and the following important recommendations were brought out.

1. The reasons for recommending a higher percentage of 10% damaged seeds for cashewnuts was discussed very thoroughly. It was pointed out that Kaju may be subject to higher infestation because of high moisture content or due to its high protein content. Dr. Pingale, however, pointed out that while decorticating the kernels from the cell it is roasted to a temperature of nearly 135°C and hence there should not be any reason of high moisture content. In his views, it may be due to bad handling and storage. The Committee, therefore, recommended that 5% by count of insect damaged fruits may be laid down in general for all fruits and nuts.

2. The addition of edible oils in chillies and the previous recommendations to permit its use to a level of 5% was reviewed and it was felt that 5% limit recommended is a little high. The chillies should only be smeared with oil. In the opinion of certain members,

this extraneous oil content generally did not exceed 1% but on the suggestion of Agmark representative, a maximum limit of 2% was agreed to. There will be a label declaration with regard to the amount and the nature of the oil used.

It was further desired that a reference may be made to the C.F.T.R.I. and other public analysts for any data available with them but in the meantime the above recommendations may be implemented.

3. The previous recommendation of insect damaged food grains in pulses etc. was reconsidered and it was recommended that a limit of 10 mg per 100 g of uric acid content or 10% (by weight) of damaged grains under visual examination should be adhered to.

4. Necessity of having separate standards for various types of masalas was felt and it was suggested that Marathi masala should also be considered as an item which contains nearly 50% onion. The representatives Maharashtra Government will, however, supply the necessary draft specification.

The other recommendations made by the Sub-Committee were approved.

Item No. 9 : Report of milk and milk products Sub-Committee.

The report of the Milk and Milk Products Sub-Committee was considered by the Sub-Committee and the data of a small survey on the quality of milk available in Indore and adjoining areas was also discussed. The representative of Defence Department while expressing his views on the quality of cow's milk available in their dairy farms due to cross-breeding suggested a minimum figure of 8.2% for solids-not-fat. After careful consideration, the following modifications were suggested in the standards of various qualities of milk :—

a) Cow Milk :

The different regional standards for cow's milk may be modified to the following extent so that they are applicable to the whole of India :—

- i) fat.....shall not be less than 3.5%.
- ii) solids-not-fat.....not less than 8.3%

The above relaxation is a tentative measure for an interim period till the long-term survey and regular study as suggested in the report is completed.

Regarding the fat content for whole of India, it was brought out that the present standard of fat content in Orissa is 3.0%, hence the Government of Orissa should be consulted before prescribing it as an All-India standards.

b) Buffalo Milk :

The Committee noted that generally the milk available in the market was Mixed milk and so recommended that the standards for buffalo's milk may be grouped with mixed milk

and designated as market/Janta milk.

The standards recommended for the same are as follows :—

- i) fatnot less than 5.0%.
- ii) solids-not-fat not less than 9.0%.

The above will also apply to standardised milk.

The question of applying ghee standards to butter fat from cheese and table butter were considered. It was desired that Agmark may be approached to find out the whether it would be possible to Agmark those products for movement from an area of low R.M. to higher R.M. as provided for the movement of ghee.

The Dairy Sub-Committee may be requested to take up the question of formulating standards for all types of frozen desserts.

The use of starch may be allowed in ice cream with a proper labelling to the amount used.

It was agreed that in all types of preparatory foods where fancy or trade names are used. The name of food under which it falls in the P.F.A. Rules should also be mentioned. In case, it cannot be classified under any rules, then the names of ingredients used should be indicated on the label subject to prior consultation with C.C.F.S.

The question of use of flavours, colours etc. in margarine and vanaspati be referred to vegetable oil products authorities for their views.

The other recommendations of the Sub-Committee were endorsed by the Committee.

Item No. 10 : Report of Honey Panel :

Dr. J. S. Pruthi introduced the report of the Honey Panel. He informed that collaborative study to find out the formation of H.M.F. on storage of honey is still continuing. It was argued that no purpose will be served by this study since a lot of data is available with the Bee Keeping Research Institute, Poona. But it was informed that this data may be from an area where not much differences in the climatic conditions is noticed, hence there was no harm in carrying out the collaborative study in other parts of the country.

The proposal of prescribing the minimum value of 0.90 for Fructose/Glucose ratio was considered and the comments of Bee Research Institute were noted. However, in view of the fact that genuine honey sample gave this value, the Committee endorsed that this may be adopted.

The sale of honey substitutes in the markets was also brought to the notice of the Committee and it was desired that steps should be taken to put an end to such misbranding.

Item No. 11 : Standards for Tea :

The background note regarding standards of tea was explained to the members. In view of the data made available by Indian Standards Institution on tea produced from Badaga (Niligri) and Dehra Dun area, the specification of water extract has been reduced from 35 to 32% and crude fibre has been increased from 15% to 17%.

While considering the data of tea samples from Kangra Valley, it was observed that this tea even does not conform even to the water extract of 32% and hence a lower standard like 25% may be necessary. The members, however, feared that this concession can be misused. The Tea Board was also not in favour of two standards for tea. After great discussion, the proposal of the Chairman that Kangra valley tea should be purchased by the Tea Board who may be then blended with other types of tea so that the final product conforms to the minimum standards. As this will be carried out in a controlled manner it will not be misused and also solve the tricky problem. The Tea Board may be consulted in this regard.

Item No. 12 : Use of Saccharin in Supari :

The Committee considered the request of a manufacturer for use of saccharin in Supari for domestic consumption. The members noted that this was permitted for export purposes provided the importing countries have no objection to it. Some of the members cautioned the Committee about the use of artificial sweeteners including saccharin in Supari as this cannot be compared to carbonated beverages. Dutta explained that Codex recommendations on the use of food additives is that these should not be used unless they are definitely needed in the process. In this case, the betelnut itself is not above doubt of its carcinogenic nature, hence the addition of any other carcinogenic substance of doubtful nature should be considered with great caution. It was, therefore, suggested that the problem may be referred to the Central Food Technological Research Institute since due to moisture content Supari is subject to fungus infestation. Dr. Jhala and Cancer Research Institutes, Calcutta and Madras may also be consulted. I.C.M.R. may be requested to give financial aid to the Cancer Research Institutions for this project. A clear indication may be sent to the State Governments that the use of saccharin in Supari or in other foods not mentioned in Appendix B is prohibited till it is cleared from I.C.M.R.

It was also suggested that standards for Supari may be considered for adoption in the rules.

Item No. 13 : Standards for cotton-seed oil :

The members considered the views of various members on the specifications of the refractive index laid down by I.S.I. After a great discussion it was recommended that the data published by I.S.I. in their bulletin of September, 1967 page 397 to 400 may be sent to all the members for their study. It was also suggested that the Bellier turbidity temperature test be also included in the specifications for cotton seed oil.

Item No. 14 : Iodine value for mustard oil :

The members noted the observations that certain types of mustard seeds give oil which has iodine value higher than the prescribed standard. After discussion, the members agreed that the iodine value may be raised to 110 but in all such cases the Hexabromide-test for the presence of linseed should also be performed.

Item No. 15 : Standards for Sago :

The representative of the I.S.I. informed that the standards suggested by their Sectional Committee have not been finalised since they have received certain objections. The Committee, therefore, recommended that this may be deferred till it is cleared by I.S.I.

Item No. 16 : Standards for edible common salt :

The members considered the data of common salt and it was observed that wherever the moisture content is higher the sodium chloride content even on dry basis has been found to be low and in cases of samples which have lower moisture content, the sodium chloride content is generally higher. It was, therefore, suggested that this may further be looked into whether there can be any relationship between the moisture content and its sodium chloride content though the same is declared on dry basis.

Item No. 17 : Lead content in Dextrose :

The Committee considered the report. As the data based on the method prescribed in British Pharmacopea was not available, the matter was deferred.

Item No. 18 : Preservative for samples of Khoa under Rule 20 :

The Committee agreed to the proposal that the preservative may be allowed in Khoa for sampling purposes.

Item No. 19 : Inclusion of calcium and sodium propionate in rule 53 :

The Committee accepted the suggestion that rule 53 may be amended as suggested in the note.

Item No. 20 : Amount of sulphur dioxide as preservative in food products :

The Committee noted the interpretation of the manufacturers that the amount of sulphur dioxide prescribed in rule 54 is the amount which can be added to a food product in the final stage for preservation purposes and any sulphur dioxide added during the processing will be in addition. The Committee, however, did not agree to these views and interpreted that the amount of sulphur dioxide prescribed in Rule 54 is the sum total of sulphur dioxide which may be attributed from any source whether during processing or addition at the end of the process.

Item No. 21 : Baudouin Test for Vanaspati prepared from Soyabean :

The Committee noted the observations of Shri Menezes that no case has come to their notice where Vanaspati prepared from Soyabean did not correspond to Baudouin test. Hence there was no purpose of making any amendment.

Item No. 22 : Qualifications for food inspectors :

The qualifications of food inspectors have already been considered under item No. 6. As regards the inclusion of Diploma of Food Technology of Kerala State as a qualification for the appointment of food inspectors, the representative from the State informed that there is no candidate unemployed and he would like to see the letter in which Dte. G.H.S. has been informed that these Diploma holders are still unemployed.

Item No. 23 : Review of composition of Sub-Committees :

Various Sub-Committees and panels working at present were considered and after discussion it was recommended that the following Sub-Committees may be reconstituted. Their composition and terms of reference may be clearly laid down by the Secretariat. (This will be circulated later).

1. P.F.A. Act and Rules Sub-Committee which will also consider the question of feasibility of differentiating between adulterated and sub-standard foods.
2. Milk and Milk Products.
3. Analysts.
4. Food Additives.
5. Panels on Toxicity and Detection of argemone oil in other oils.
6. Pesticide residual tolerance level in foods.
7. Method for fool-proof sampling, sealing and labelling etc.
8. Oils and Fats.
9. Meat fish and their products.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

Item No. 1 : Suggestions from Maharashtra Government :

Items relating to amendment of Sections 10(2), 11 and 13(5) of the Act may be referred to the relevant Sub-Committee in the first instance.

Definition of Khoa :

The suggestion to include goats' milk in the definition of Khoa was approved by the Committee.

Suggestions regarding amendment to rules 6, 8 and 30 may be referred to the relevant Sub-Committee.

Rule 22 : The suggestion for including the quantities of certain more foods in rule 22 was agreed to by the Sub-Committee.

Item No. 2 : Permission for use of coal-tar-dyes for vegetable sauces :

This has been discussed under item No. 5.

Item No. 3 : Suggestion of All India Food-grain Dealers Association regarding warranty clause has been considered under item No. 4.

Item No. 4 : The suggestion of Municipal Officer of Health, Saharanpur may be referred to the relevant Sub-Committee.

Item No. 5 : Various suggestions of Public Analyst, Punjab may be referred to the relevant Sub-Committees.

Item No. 6 : The suggestion of Government of Kerala regarding issue of licences for dealers having business in general areas may be referred to the relevant Sub-Committees.

Item No. 7 : Use of P.V.C. bottles :

This may be referred to Food Additive Sub-Committee.

Item No. 8 : Suggestions of Central Food Laboratory :

These may be referred to the relevant Sub-Committees.

Item No. 9 : Standards for Cows' Milk :

This has been discussed under item No. 9.

Item No. 10 : Standards for Lacto bon bon :

In view of difference of opinion of various members, this item may be referred to the relevant Sub-Committee for review.

Item No. 11 : Standards for Ice-cream :

This has been discussed under item No. 9.

Item No. 12 : Standards for Cassia :

This has been considered under item No. 3(5).

Item No. 13 : Sampling of Bulk Tea :

The Committee noted the recommendations of Indian Standards Institution.

Item No. 14 : Standards for Gur :

This has been discussed under item No. 7.

Item No. 15 : Standards for Coffae, Chicory and Coffee Chicory mixture :

The Committee noted that data on Coffee Chicory mixture is awaited.

APPENDIX—I

List of Participants in the 16th Meeting of the Central Committee for Food Standards held on 23rd and 24th March 1971 in New Delhi.

Members :

1. Shri S. N. Mitra,
Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.
2. Col. R. R. Rao,
Dy. Director (Food Inspection), Q.M.G.'s Branch,
Army Headquarters, New Delhi.
3. Dr. J. S. Pruthi, Represented
Shri V. P. Anantanarayanan,
Joint Agri. Marketing Adviser, Dte. of Marketing & Inspection,
New Secretariat Building, Nagpur.
4. Dr. Banwari Lal,
Director, Health, Railway Board, New Delhi.
5. Dr. Hari Bhagwan,
Deputy Director, Agri. & Food Division, Indian Standards Institution,
9, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. Shri M. K. B. Bhatnagar,
Dy. Director, M/Foreign Trade, Government of India, New Delhi.
7. Shri F. G. T. Menezes,
Director (Vanaspati), Dte. of Sugar & Vanaspati, (Deptt. of Food)
Ministry of Food & Agri , Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-1.
8. Dr. T. Dharma Reddy,
Govt. Analyst, Institute of Preventive Medicines, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).
9. Dr. C. S. Prasad,
Public Analyst, Public Health Institute, Patna (Bihar).
10. Dr. S. V. Jalihal,
Deputy Director, I/C Vaccine Institute, Baroda (Gujarat).
11. Dr. B. D. Narang,
Public Analyst Haryana, Drugs & Food Testing Laboratory,
Sector-11, Chandigarh.

12. Shri P. Janardana Aiyar,
Chief Govt. Analyst, Govt. of Kerala, Trivandrum.
13. Dr. L. K. Mishra,
Dy. Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
14. Shri V. C. Sane,
Represented
Shri M. K. Rangnekar,
Jt. Commissioner, Food & Drug Administration, Maharashtra, Bombay.
15. Shri Gurdip Singh,
Dy. Public Analyst (Punjab), Food & Drugs Testing Laboratory,
Sector-11, Chandigarh.
16. Dr. A. S. Nagpal,
Director, Medical & Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
17. Thiru K. Balasubramaniam,
Public Analyst, King Institute, Guindy, Madras (Tamilnadu).
18. Shri D. Mitra,
Public Analyst to the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
19. Dr. S. C. Chakrabarty,
Public Analyst (Food & Water), Central Combined Laboratory,
2, Convent Lane, Calcutta-15 (West Bengal).
20. Lt. Col. O. N. Tyagi,
Municipal Health Officer, Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi.
21. Dr. J. C. Sharma,
Assistant Director of Health Services (Public Health),
Kennedy House, Simla-15 (Himachal Pradesh).

Invitees. Official :—

1. Dr. P. K. Datta,
Asstt. Professor, All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta.
2. Dr. S. N. Kashkari,
Dy. Director, Health Services (H.Q.), J. K. State.
3. Shri Daya Nand,
Senior Marketing Officer (Fruit Products), Dept. of Food, New Delhi.
4. Dr. S. V. Pingale,
Food Corporation of India, Delhi.

5. Dr. D. K. Bhattacharyya,
Deputy Asstt. Director General, Dte. General of Health Services, New Delhi.
6. Dr. R. K. Seth,
Medical Officer Health, New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi.
7. Dr. K. Shakunthala Devi,
Asstt. Director Medical & Health Services (Nutrition), Andhra Pradesh.
8. Shri A. G. Lakhani,
Asstt. Director Health Services, I/C Public Health Laboratory, Poona-1.
9. Lt. Col. O. P. Kapur,
AD(FI) Q.M.G.'s Branch, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.
10. Maj. G. L. Luthra,
Asstt. Director Military Teams, Q.M.G.'s Headquarters, New Delhi.
11. Shri I. M. Desai,
Public Analyst & Chief Chemist, Govt Public Health Laboratory,
Ghuj (Kutch) Gujarat State.
12. Shri R. N. Beri,
Public Analyst, Municipal Corporation, Amritsar.
13. Shri D. S. Shah,
Public Analyst, Himachal Pradesh, Simla-1.
14. Shri M. L. Kaul Sharabi,
Public Analyst, Jammu.
15. Shri B. M. Tikoo,
Public Analyst, Kashmir, Srinagar.
16. Shri S. S. Bhatt,
Public Analyst, Municipal Corporation, Baroda.
17. Shri L. H. Vaghela,
Public Analyst, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad.
18. Dr. A C. Chopra,
Medical Officer of Health, Allahabad. (U.P.)
19. Shri R. S. Chatim, Municipal Analyst, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay.
20. Shri B. N. Mehta,
Public Analyst, Govt. of Gujarat, State Public Health Laboratory, Baroda.

Trade :—

1. Shri Y. K. Kapoor,
Hony. Secy., All India Food Preservers Association, New Delhi.
2. Shri V. P. Chheda,
President, Retail Grain Dealers Federation, Bombay.
3. Shri N. I. Shah,
Secy. Retail Grain Dealer's Federation, Bombay.
4. Shri G. K. Noon,
Representative of the All India Hotel Halwais Federation.



APPENDIX—II

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

New Delhi, Dated 6th April, 1971

The Central Committee for Food Standards which met for the first time after the death of Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam, Ex-D.D.G. noted with grief the sudden and sad demise of Dr. Subrahmanyam and stood in silence for two minutes as a memory to the departed soul. Also resolved that a Resolution be passed and sent to the bereaved family.

RESOLUTION

“Chairman and members of the Central Committee for Food Standards noted with sad hearts the sudden and sad demise of Dr. Y. K. Subrahmanyam, Ex. D.D.G. who was very closely connected with the Committee for number of years. The Chairman and its members send their heartfelt and grief stricken feelings to the bereaved family”.

Sd/- D. S. CHADHA
Assistant Secretary (P.F.A.)

To

Mrs. Y. Rajeshwari,
C/o. Dr. Y. Subhashani Subrahmanyam,
Lady Irwin College,
Sikandra Road, New Delhi.

APPENDIX—III

LIST OF RETIRING AND NEW MEMBERS

Retiring Members :

1. Dr. P. K. Duraiswami, ... Chairman
Director General of Health Services,
2. Dr. R. S. Srivastava,
Public Analyst, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
3. Dr. P. M. Toshniwal,
Drugs Analyst, Drug Testing Laboratory, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.
4. Dr. P. S. Venkatachalam,
Dy. Director, Indian Council Medical Research, New Delhi.
5. Shri V. P. Bhatt,
C/o. Laljee Godhoo & Co., Bombay.
6. Shri K. U. Patel,
Chairman, Export Promotion Council, Calcutta.

New Members :

1. Dr. J. B. Shrivastav, ... Chairman
Director General of Health Services, New Delhi.
2. Shri K. Balasubramanian,
Government Analyst, Tamil Nadu, Madras.
3. Shri D. Mitra,
Public Analyst, U.P., Lucknow.
4. Dr. L. K. Misra,
Deputy Director of Health Services, M.P., Bhopal.
5. Dr. S. G. Srikantia,
Deputy Director, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.
6. Dr. H. A. B. Parpia,
Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
7. Shri M. K. B. Bhatnagar,
Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Trade, New Delhi.

APPENDIX—IV

LIST OF TRADE ORGANISATIONS

Name of Organization :

Name of Representatives :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd.,
Bombay. | 1. Shri S. K. Datta.
2. Shri S. M. Mondkur. |
| 2. Indian Food Processing Industry Association,
Bombay. | 1. Shri Naoroj D. Kooka, President.
2. Shri P. S. Purohit, Hony. Secretary. |
| 3. Federation of All-India Food Grains Dealers,
Bombay. | 1. Shri Bhani Ram Gupta.
2. Shri R. S. Sharma. |
| 4. Indore Milk Sellers' Association,
Indore. | 1. Shri Narain Singh Yadav,
President.
2. Shri Dal Chand Joshi, Vice-President
and others. |
| 5. M/s. Mudi Bazar Association,
Bombay. | Shri V. B. Gamate, Advocate. |
| 6. M/s. Hindustan Levers Ltd.,
Bombay. | Dr. A. P. Mahaderan. |

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT MEETING
OF ACT AND RULES SUB-COMMITTEE AND ANALYSTS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Agenda Item No. 9 : Standards for wheat products.

There was a general feeling amongst the members that the standards in respect of gluten content for atta, maida and suji meet provisions of the old standards, namely ; for atta and suji, gluten may be 7 percent and for maida it may be 8 percent. However, the views of Dr. Pingale, Manager, Quality Control, Food Corporation of India, should be obtained. The members, however, felt that in respect of alcoholic acidity, it may be as 0.81 percent for atta and whereas for maida and suji, .12 percent.

Item No. 10(i) : Moisture in Corn Flakes.

Having reviewed the data and the recommendations with regard to moisture content in Corn Flakes made by Indian Standards Institution, the Sub-Committee recommended that the limit of 7.5 percent moisture may be agreed. Also, it was suggested that there is a need to keep a warranty period for its safe use.

Item No. 10(ii) : Standards for Masalas.

The Sub-Committee was in agreement that the standards of curry powder should be applied to for various types of local masalas manufactured in the country, and there was a need for prescribing separate standards for such types of masalas. This should cover the general standards like ; free from dirt, absence from mold growth, absence from insect-infestation, absence from colouring matter and absence from hazardous material. It should be practically free from earthy matter. However, the maximum acid insoluble ash permitted for a spice having a maximum value may also be prescribed. It was also agreed that the label should give the composition of the product in descending order by weight.

Item No. 10(iii) : Standards for alcoholic beverages.

Some of the members pointed out that alcohol is a state subject in State List II in the Constitution, and perhaps, it may not be possible to lay down the standards of alcoholic beverages under the central rule. It is, therefore, suggested that the Law Ministry may be consulted in this regard. Another view point given was that alcohols are foods and that being so, the standards of any food articles can be laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The Sub-Committee however, recommended that the opinion of the Law Ministry may be obtained with regard to the constitutional point and if alcohol is classified as a food, the Central Committee for Food Standards may adopt the standards of various alcoholic beverages as laid down under Indian Standards Institution.

Item No. 10(iv) : Manufacture of coffee chicory with glucose.

The Sub-Committee agreed that the manufacturers may be allowed to make the

trials for manufacturing of the product at their factory at Hyderabad. However, the Health Officer of the concerned local areas should be requested to keep a watch and supervision for the manufacture and distribution in order to ensure that it does not find its way in the home market. It may also be warned that the arsenic and copper of the product should not exceed than the one prescribed for glucose in Indian Pharmacopoeia.

Item No. 10(v) : Standards for Tea Dust.

It was pointed out by some members that there is no theaspecies and hence, the definition of tea should have been amended accordingly Indian Standards Institution and Tea Board may be consulted. Further while considering the specifications for tea dust, it was suggested that the Tea Board should be consulted to find out whether tea dust is an food article and if so, the standards for the same. If the various characteristics are the same as prescribed for tea, than the definition of tea may be amended, so as to include tea dust also, otherwise new specifications may be laid down.

Item No. 10(vi) : Standards for tonned Milk etc.

The Sub-Committee did not find any objection to the standardisation of solid not fat in tonned milk, double tonned milk, reconstituted milk or standardised milk by any means available to a dairy manufacturer. Also the Committee felt that the note of Delhi Milk Scheme suggests to be a theoratical apprehensions.

Item No. 10(vii) : Standards for Dahi.

The Sub-Committee suggested that some datas may be obtained to find out various constituents of Dahi prepared from various types of milk. A comparative study may be made with regard to the composition of the milk and dahi prepared from the same milk in the laboratory.

Agenda Item No. 8 : Standards for Honey.

The Sub-Committee discussed in detail the Fructose glucose ratio and the H. M. F. limit as prescribed for honey. It was pointed out by certain members that the H. M. F. content increase sometimes even to 300 ppm in case of dark coloured honey. Hence, it was recommended that the proposed notification for honey may be kept in abeyance for the time-being till data on samples with regard to the HMF content is obtained. Further samples of various varities may be sent to the laboratories for carrying out the tests.

Agenda Item No. 10(viii) : Standards for Boiled Milk.

The Sub-Committee recommended that the present data submitted by the Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta does not envisage any change in the standards for boiled milk. However, further data may be obtained with regard to the samples of boiled milk when a small quantity is left in karahi.

Agenda Item No. 10(ix) : Standards for Black Pepper.

(1) The Sub-Committee agreed that there is a need for separate standard for pin-heads which may be prescribed in accordance with the Agmark standards.

(2) The Sub-Committee did not agree to the use of mineral oil for prevention of mould growth or to allow a certain percentage of mould growth on black pepper since all types of microtoxins are to be avoided. The Sub-Committee, however, suggested that edible vegetable oils may be allowed to a maximum extent of 2% for preventing mould growth and suggested that the Departmental instructions may be issued so that the prosecutions are not launched

(3) The representative of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection agreed that the extraneous matter under the Agmark for various types of black pepper will be brought in line with the P.F.A.

Agenda Item No. 11(i) : Labelling of Milk Bottles.

The Sub-Committee after a detailed discussion with regard to the use of colour scheme for bottling of various types of milk and suggested that the possibility of having one colour scheme for all varieties of milk through out India may be considered if possible in consultation with various dairy manufacturers.

Agenda Item No. 11(ii) : Labelling of components in respect of compounded asafoetida.

The Sub-Committee appreciated the consumers view-point that labelling of components of compounded asafoetida is a step in the right direction. But, however, keeping in view the difficulties in the method of analysis, it was desired that this may be adopted specially in case of starch content on the label and in the meantime, the method for its determination may be standardised by some laboratories who will prepare the samples of compounded asafoetida and give the suitable method for estimation of starch.

With regard to the detection of colophony in asafoetida the Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, Public Analyst, Municipal Corporation, Bombay have verified and they are satisfied with the TLC method for detection of colophony and desired that this should be circulated to all analysts for their information, guidance and necessary action.

Agenda Item No. 11(iii) : Licensing of Food Articles.

The Sub-Committee agreed that the sugarcane juice and burf-ka-laddu (Ice Balls) should be included under the licensing conditions. Eggs may, however, be deferred for the time-being. It was also desired that some general standards for sugarcane juice may be laid down under PFA rules.

With regard to the detailed proforma for medical examination of the employees of the manufacturers of food products, it was not considered necessary to do it under the P.F.A. Rules.

As regards laying down technological standards for various food products, the Sub-Committee suggested that it is a good ideal goal, but as the conditions are, we may wait for it till we are able to implement the hygienic conditions for various food manufacturing concerns and also methods for sampling for bacteriological purposes are worked out.

Agenda Item No. 11(iv) : Division of Samples in Special Cases.

It was pointed out that Rule 22A is a directory one and not mandatory as given in many of the High Court judgments, and hence there is no need for making any special provision for sampling when the quantities are not in accordance with the Rule 22A.

Agenda Item No. 11(v) : Licensing of Synthetic Beverages.

The Sub-Committee was of the unanimous opinion that the food products authorities may be advised to exclude the synthetic beverages from their purview. The representatives of the Deptt. of Food intimated that the matter is still under the consideration and has not been finalised as yet. The Chairman, however, desired that the feelings of the Sub-Committee should be conveyed to the F.P.O. authorities.

Agenda Item No. 11(vi) : Issue of Warranty by Commission Agents.

The Sub-Committee recommended that commission agents should give a warranty as they are the distributors of the food products and in some cases actually the purchasers even.

Agenda Item No. 11(vii) : Labelling of vegetarian and Non-vegetarian foods.

The Sub-Committee did not consider it practicable to put down a labelling condition for vegetarian and non-vegetarian foods.

Agenda Item No. 11(viii) : Labelling of Nutritional Foods.

The Sub-Committee recommended that the products claimed to be rich in minerals and vitamins etc. should give the composition on the labels.

Agenda Item No. 11(ix) : Specimen signatures on Warranty.

The Sub-Committee considered the difficulties in obtaining the specimen signatures of the licensee only on the application form and recommended that the signature of any employee on behalf of the licensee are equally valid for the purpose of law and hence it is not necessary to obtain the signatures of the licensee on the warranty.

Agenda Item No. 11(x) : Amendment to Labelling.

The Sub-Committee agreed that the relaxation given to labelling for packages weighing less than 60 grams may be withdrawn since this is being misused by the small packers.

Agenda Item No. 12 : Specifications for High Protein Foods.

The Sub-Committee recommended that more literature may be collected with regard

to the composition etc. of the various hydrogenated foods manufactured by Glaxo, Hough Phiser etc. etc.

Agenda Item No. 13(i) : Suggestion of Dr. Narang.

The Sub-Committee considered the various points brought out by the Public Analyst, Haryana and suggested that the standards for sarson oil may be amended to the extent that it may allow the admixture of Til oil as permitted for mustard seeds. A collaborative study may be undertaken to give us the Lovibond scale for 3.5% admixture of such Til seeds with mustard seeds.

The other points mentioned by him have already been considered previously and hence no need of reopening them.

2. With regard to the standards of iodized salt, the Chairman suggested that it is worthwhile to go for a range from 20 to 30 in consultation with the Salt Advisory Board and the Adviser Nutrition. The suggestion of deleting the potassium iodide may also be looked into in consultation with the Ministry of Health.

3. Standards for Barfi etc. is not practicable.

4. Standards of milk have already been considered and a uniform standard has been laid down.

5. Regarding subsidiary coal tar dyes, the matter may be referred to the Public Analysts' Sub-Committee for examination.

Agenda Item No. 13(iii) :

The Sub-Committee agreed that the word 'cane' may be removed from the definition of "cane sugar".

Supplementary Agenda Items :

The Sub-Committee recommended that the Codex standards may be adopted for specifications for butter oil.

2. **Percentage of sucrose in carbonated water :** The Sub-Committee agreed that the amount of sucrose should be changed as total sugar expressed as sucrose for carbonated waters.

3. **Interpretation of the term 'cream' :** The Sub-Committee recommended that in case of cream other than milk cream, the word "vegetable" should be introduced.

4. The Sub-Committee agreed that the Consumer Council of India may cooperate in the Act and Rules Sub-Committee.

5. The Sub-Committee heard Dr. S. R. Dewan, Senior Chemist, Indian Agriculture

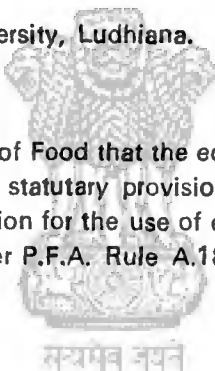
Research Institute, New Delhi on the screening methods for pesticide residues. The Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta also brought to the notice of the members the work done in their laboratory on the same subject. It was suggested that the Food Laboratories should send the methods in detail with references for circulation to the analysts for analysis and experimentation.

It was also suggested by the Sub-Committee that the following laboratories which are well-equipped may be utilised for screening methods of pesticide residues and the States concerned may declare their chemists of those laboratories as Public Analysts for their local areas in respect of pesticide residues :—

- (1) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
- (2) National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.
- (3) Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
- (4) Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana.

Amendment to P.F.A. Rules.

The suggestion of the Deptt. of Food that the edible soya flour as a possible ingredient of bread should find a place in the statutory provisions of the P.F.A. Rules, was agreed to by the Sub-Committee. The provision for the use of edible ground nut flour as a possible ingredient of bread already exists under P.F.A. Rule A.18.14. Therefore, a suitable provisions may be included in it.



SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS OF OILS AND FATS SUB-COMMITTEE
HELD ON 2ND APRIL, 1973 IN NIRMAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI.

The meeting of Oils and Fats Sub-Committee of the Central Committee for Food Standards was held on 2nd April, 1973 under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Menezes, in Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.

The summary proceedings of the meeting are as follows :—

Item No. 1 : The Sub-Committee discussed in detail the suggestion received from M/s. Anil Starch Product Limited for amending the iodine value limit of maize oil from 110-128 to 103-128. The Sub-Committee was of the opinion that 40-50 samples should be collected and analysed in 5 laboratories i. e. (1) Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, (2) Public Analyst, Haryana, (3) Public Analyst, Baroda, (4) Public Analyst, Kerala and (5) Public Analyst, Municipal Corporation, Delhi, so as to collect more data in support of this amendment.

Item No. 2 : Standards for toria oil.

The suggestion of Public Analyst, Punjab that separate standards for toria oil may be laid down under item A.17 or the definition of mustard oil under item A.17 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules may be amended in such a manner as to include and cover toria oil, was considered by the Sub-Committee and Committee was of the view that content of toria oil and mustard oil are so aligned that toria oil can be covered under the definition of mustard oil as given in item A.17 of appendix B of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.

Item No. 3 : Refractive index of mustard oil.

The request of oil colours association that relaxation in present refractive index of mustard oil by .0005 was agreed to by members and value 1.4668 has been accepted against the present value 1.4663 as already prescribed in the rules.

Item No. 4 : Use of colours and flavours in margarin.

The Sub-Committee discussed in detail the proposal from D.C M. Chemicals Works and Hindustan Levers Limited asking for permission to add colours and flavours for margarin and they agreed for use of colours and flavours in margarin. However, the Committee was of the view that the permission will apply only in small packages weighting 1 kg or below and these should be sold under proper labelling conditions. Starch may also be prescribed.

Item No. 5 : Standards for cotton seed oil BR reading.

In order to consider for advisability of aligning the standards as laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules with those prescribed by the Indian Standards

Institution, the Sub-Committee agreed to accept the BR value 55.6-60.2 as suggested by Indian Standards Institution against the BR reading of 57.9 to 60.2 as under the Prevention of Adulteration Rules.

Supplementary agenda item No. 1 : Standards for imported rape seed oil.

The suggestion given by Public Analyst, West Bengal that standards of imported rape seed oil should be included in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, was considered by the members and they have suggested that more samples of imported rape seed oil, rape seeds and oil extracted from rape seed by the millers, should be collected from State Trading Corporation and should be analysed, so as to collect a number of datas to fix up the standards.

Item No. 2 : Standards of oil extracted from water melon.

The Sub-Committee discussed regarding the standards of oil extracted from water melon (turbhuj). The Sub-Committee was of the views that this is an edible oil, and more data should be collected to lay down its standards.



No. 6-9/72-PH(F & N) Vol. II

From

The Secretary,
Central Committee for Food Standards,
Directorate General of Health Services,
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.

To

- i) All Members of the Central Committee for Food Standards.
- ii) All Invities.

New Delhi, the

Subject : Proceedings of the 17th Meeting of the Central Committee
for Food Standards held at New Delhi
on 1st & 2nd May 1972.

Sir,

I am to enclose herewith a copy of draft proceedings of the 17th meeting of Central Committee for Food Standards held on 1st & 2nd May 1972 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. I hope you will find the same in order. The comments on the attached proceedings, if any, may please be sent at your earliest preferably before 10th August 1972. In case no reply is received within this stipulated period, it will be presumed that you approve of the minutes.

The Deptts./Institutions concerned are requested to take necessary action on the parts of decisions relating to them and the action taken may be intimated in due course.

It may also be pointed out that these minutes are for official use only and hence should not be quoted any where except with the approval of the Chairman of the C.C.F.S.

A line in reply will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd/- D. S. CHADHA)

for Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards.



सत्यमेव जयते

MINUTES OF THE 17TH MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD STANDARDS

17th meeting of the Central Committee for Food Standards was held on 1st and 2nd May, 1972 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. The list of the participants is attached (Annex I).

The Chairman extended a cordial welcome to all the participants and remarked that we are meeting after about a year and during this period much attention of the Government and the public has been drawn to the problem of food adulteration. The subject was discussed by the Central Council of Health Ministers at their meeting held in Jaipur in Oct. '71. A good deal of thought is being given to this problem and the Institutions like Indian Standards Institution, Agricultural Marketing Adviser's Deptt. and the State Governments will have to play an important role checking the adulteration of foods in the country. As the laws are implemented by the local bodies, their vigilance machinery and analytical facilities have to be properly developed. Having a good legislation is by no means an end to the problems, what is required is a good implementation machinery. Unless this machinery is developed both at the central and state level, the desired objectives cannot be achieved.

The chairman pointed out that loop-holes and shortcomings have been pointed out various times and in order to have legal advice, persons dealing with the food laws and having legal background should be invited to these meetings.

Certain difficulties experienced by the States/local bodies in the implementation of the food laws have been brought to our notice. The Directorate is fully aware of these bottle-necks and has already submitted proposal for giving financial assistance for the development of food laboratories and inspectorate staff in the states and local bodies. The training of technical staff working in the laboratories has already been started and a few chemists have been given training in analytical techniques at Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.

The 5th plan proposals, a summary of which has been circulated, includes setting up of two central zonal offices so as to have a better coordination between Centre and State/local bodies. The suggestion of the participants with regard to any modification will be appreciated.

The Chairman, before concluding, said that the reports of certain Sub-Committees which met during the last year are before the members. It is hoped that the deliberation of this meeting will be useful to the Government for tackling this important problem of community health which faces the country. With the above remarks the chairman thanked the members and invited for their participation.

Item No. 1 : Report of Secretary :

Shri D. S. Chadha, Secretary of the Committee while welcoming the members and

invitees pointed out the urgency of calling this meeting at a short notice as Chairman was to go abroad and the views of State representatives was to be obtained regarding any amendment to P.F.A. Act.

The services of the following retiring members, whose associations and contributions have been very useful to the Committee were placed on record.

1. Shri S. N. Mitra,
Director, Central Food Laboratory.
2. Shri V. P. Anantanarayan,
Joint Agri. Marketing Adv. to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture.
3. Col. R. R. Rao,
Dy. Director, Food Inspection, Ministry of Defence.
4. Dr. Banwari Lal,
Director Health, Ministry of Railway.
5. Dr. A. S. Nagpal,
Director Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
6. Dr. P. K. Dutta,
Associate Prof. of Bio-chemistry, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
7. Dr. S. Vankatachalam,
Dy. Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.

It was informed that Dr. K. Bagchi is on deputation to W.H.O. A cordial welcome was extended to the following new members :—

1. Shri T. V. Mathew,
Offg. Director, Central Food Lab., Calcutta.
2. Shri R. N. Chaturvedi,
Joint Agricultural Marketing adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Agri.
3. Dr. S. S. Verma,
Director Health, Ministry of Railway.
4. Dr. D. K. Jagdev,
Dy. Director of Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
5. Dr. J. C. Sharma,
Asstt. Director of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.

6. Dr. S. G. Sarkantia,
National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.
7. Smt. Krishna Basur,
Consumer Guidance Society, Bombay.
8. Dr. S. Vardarajan,
Hindustan Levers, Bombay (represented by Dr. K. K. Menon).
9. Dr. H. A. B. Parpia,
Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute.
10. Col. M. S. Sanyal,
Dy. Director (Food Inspection), Ministry of Defence.

The nomination from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Maghalaya, Tripura, Goa and Manipur were awaited. However Shri Gupta from J. & K. attended the meeting.

The participants were informed that the Act has been extended to Jammu and Kashmir since 26th January, 1972.

The Secretary thanked the Chairman, Additional Director General of Health Services and the Joint Secretary under whose able guidance and with their efforts a few posts for the P.F.A. Cell have been created in the Directorate General of Health Services and a food Standardisation and Research Laboratory has been sanctioned. Action is being taken to fill up the posts. It was remarked that the following few important points in the Sub-Committees reports need special consideration of the Committee.

1. The differentiation between adulterated and sub-standard foods.
2. Standards of food packaging material specially the plastics to be used in food industry.
3. Laying down quality standards for alcoholic beverages.
4. Use of irradiated foods for human consumption.

Item No. 2 : Review of the implementation of P.F.A. Act.

The Chairman, in order to have a general review of the implementation of the food laws in each state, desired that each participant may give in brief the general review of the implementation of food laws in his/her state and also state the difficulties experienced by them. The members were requested to send the latest information with regards to the laboratory facilities and enforcement machinery so as to make it up to date. A brief review of the working of the P.F.A. Act as narrated by various state representatives with comments is at appendix 'B'.

Item No. 3 : (Report of Act and Rules Sub-Committee).

The report of the Act and Rules Sub-Committee was discussed and following recommendations were made :—

Amendment to the Act : The problem of differentiating between adulterated and sub-standard foods was discussed in detail. The views of the foreign countries in this respect were also cited. The recommendations of the Maharashtra Advisory Group was also taken into consideration. However, the suggestion of Maharashtra Advisory Board that sub-standard food should be allowed for sale under proper labelling conditions was not agreed to. After detailed discussion, the recommendations of the Sub-Committee that a provision should be made in section 16, the penalty clause that the foods which fall below the prescribed standards of quality or purity or its constituents are present in quantities which are in excess of the prescribed limits of variability and provided these are beyond the control of manufacturer, distributor or dealer and are not due to any negligence or an act of commission or omission on the part of producer, manufacturer, distributor, whole-saler or retailer as the case may be, then such cases will not be considered as an offence. However, the onus of proving so will rest on the defence.

Section 2(i)(j) :—This should be recorded so as to make it more clear and not leave any confusion that the prescribed limits of variability are for those colours which are permitted. The following amendment is suggested :— “if any colouring matter other than that permitted is present or the amounts of permitted colours are not within the prescribed limits of variability”.

Section 2(v) :—The words “by whatever name called” may be added after the word “article”.

Section 2(v-c) :—The following new clause may be added after the sub-clause ‘b’ namely—

- (c) Any other item so declared by the Government of India for the purpose of the Act.

Section 2(vi) :—The word “or such other officers as notified by the state Governments” be added at the end.

Section 2(vii & viii) :—It was agreed that provision should be made to empower the state Government to administer the food laws concurrently and the necessary amendment may be carried out on in consultation with the Maharashtra Government, while defining local areas and local authority.

Section 2(xv) :—The word disgusting may be deleted as Calcutta High Court has observed that as follows :—

I am not very happy with the use of the word “disgusting” because that word refers to a subjective condition and what is disgusting to one person who may perhaps be called ‘neurotic’ by medical people may not be disgusting to many others. In fact, the objectivity

of the test of "being unfit for human consumption" is apparently in compatible with the subjective condition of being "disgusting". Even without the word "disgusting" the object of the legislator would be served by the residuary clause "or is otherwise unfit for human consumption." I would, therefore, draw the attention of the authorities in charge of the admn. of this Act. to consider the question of deleting the word "disgusting" on the occasion of any future amendment that might be under taken in respect of the statute.

Section 7 :—Objections were raised by certain participants to the proposed recommendations that an article stored for manufacture of food should be prohibited. The desired that storage simplicitor should not be considered an offence. But as it could give loophole to further adulteration, the Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Sub-Committee as otherwise if the suggestion is agreed to, it may open the flood gates of adulteration and hygienic conditions will deteriorate which is not desirable.

Section 10(4) :—Health Officers of the local authorities be given powers to dispose of perishable article of foods which in their opinion can be a health hazard to the public. Also power be given to food inspectors to seize account books wherever considered necessary. Powers be given to food inspectors that he can draw samples from big containers where sellers resist the opening of the same.

Section 10(6) :—The words "if necessary" be deleted.

Section 10(7) :—The suggestion of the Maharashtra Government to delete "one witness" was discussed again, but in view of the deterrent punishment provided, it was recommended that "one witness" should remain.

Section 10(8) :—Powers be given under section 156, 160 and 161 of Cr. P. C. be given to food inspectors for their protection.

Section 11(1) :—In the case of packed foods, four samples should be taken instead of three, so that in case it is found adulterated then one of the samples may be sent to the manufacturer to verify that is a genuine sample and in such cases the prosecution should be launched against the manufacturer. This amendment is similar to the Drugs Act.

Some members pointed out that the Food Corporation of India does not give the warranty. Dr. Pingale however, pointed out that there is always a label declaration of the packed food grains. It was desired that the particular labels of the Food Corporation of India may be seen whether they conform to the P. F. A. Rules or not.

Section 11(3) :—The Committee recommended that the word "forthwith" be included after the word "shall send".

Section 11(5) :—The word "or misbranded" be added after the word "is adulterated".

Section 11(5)(a) :—The word "such officers of government as may be notified by the government in this behalf" may be added at the end.

Section 13(2) :—Provision may be made so that complainant, if so desires may also send sample to Central Food Laboratory through court. It was recommended that an other officer should be delegated with powers of signing the reports of analysis and clause should be amended accordingly.

While considering the amendments that the food inspector should assist the court while sending a sample to the Central Food Laboratory, it was desired to know the number of samples received in broken conditions from Central Food Laboratory.

Section 13(2)(b) :—It was also recommended that complainant should be authorised to send the sample to Central Food Laboratory whenever he doubts the report of public analyst.

Section 13(2)(b) :—A time limit of 28 days be prescribed for the accused if he wants to send his sample to Central Food Laboratory for analysis.

Section 13(5) :—This section attracted a good deal of discussion. One view was that an accused should have the right to call a public analyst for the cross-examination, whereas the other view was that in case the public analyst is called too frequently, it will disturb the work of the laboratory. After discussion, the Committee recommended that status quo should remain.

It was also suggested that there should be two appellate laboratories and Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore may also be recognised as an other appellate laboratory. However, the administrative difficulties of having more than one appellate laboratory were also cited, and it was agreed that there should be only one Central Food Laboratory. The services offered by the C. F. T. R. I. Mysore accepted.

Section 14 :—It was felt that warranty is of little use in those cases where articles are not sold in packed conditions. The warrantor cannot be made responsible in such cases. It was, therefore recommended that application of warranty should be for packed foods. Rule 12-A may also be amended accordingly. A label should be considered as a warranty. The word "packed container" or "sealed container" should be defined. A provision may be made in section 16 so that summary trials are permissible for minor offences.

Section 20 :—Provision be made that prosecution wherever necessary should be launched within 120 days of drawing of samples.

Section 23 :—(i) Amendment may be made so that rules could be framed by Central Government prior to publication, but for a period of six months during which times all formalities could be completed.

(ii) The following may be added in the beginning namely :—

“Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers the Central Government may make rules”.

Section 23(1) :—Provision may be made so as to empowering the Central Government to prescribe methods of analysis.

Section 23(i)(1) : The powers of prescribing methods of packing and labelling be given for the purposes other than those mentioned in the clause i. e. the words “or for other purposes” be added.

Section 24(2)(a) :—The delegation of powers as conferred by the Act be given to the state governments or the Food (Health) Authorities and not to the local authorities, hence the words “or to local authorities” may be deleted.

Suggestion of Maharashtra Government to provide for taking over administration wherever the local bodies were ineffective was also accepted.

Amendment to the rules :

Rule 1(2) :—The words “except the state of Jammu and Kashmir” be deleted.

Rule 4(7) :—The following be added :—

“or any other officer so notified by the Government”.

Rule 6 & 8 :—The Government analyst/drugs inspector appointed under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act be appointed as a public analyst/food inspector subject to any further training if found necessary by the state. B.Sc. in microbiology and M. Pharm (analysis in Food and Drugs) be also considered as suitable qualifications for appointment as public analyst.

The Committee while discussing the qualifications for a public analyst recommended that with the above minimum qualification prescribed, a compulsory training followed by examination to be conducted by the Ministry of Health should be provided. Members desired that a Public Analyst/Food Inspector appointed under the Act be also appointed as a Drugs Analyst/Drugs Inspector under the Drugs Act with any further training, if considered necessary.

A holder of diploma in pharmacy granted by an institution recognised by Pharmacy Council of India be also recognised as a qualification for a food inspector.

The training required for a food inspector, under rule 8(iii) & (iv) should be under the Food (Health) Authorities instead of laboratories mentioned therein.

Provis under rule 8 may be amended so that a person who has worked as food inspector at any time can be reappointed as food inspector without further training.

Rule 9(j) :—The report of the analysis should be given to the vendor in all cases whether it conforms or not within 10 days of its receipt by the food inspector.

Rule 16(c) :—A seal and the signature slip of the vendor may also be affixed on the sample if he so desires.

Rule 22 :—A suggestion for laying down the quantity of sample required for testing of sweets, coffee and food colours be sent to the public analyst Sub-Committee for opinion.

Rule 29 (c) & (d) :—These sub clauses be deleted as coal tar dyes should not be added to fish or eff preparations.

Rule 30 :—The words "mentioned in rule 29" may be added after the words "any food".

Rule 32 :—The members discussed in detail about desirability of putting the date of manufacture or date of expiry on the label. It was informed that the date of expiry is generally given where there is biological active material present. The Secretary informed the members that this is being discussed by the F.A.O. Codex Committee on food labelling and it will be advisable if the recommendations of the Committee are awaited. F.A.O. has been informed about our legal position. It was also recommended that rule 32(e) may be amended in accordance with the judgement of the Supreme Court since it is necessary to put down the code or batch number on the label. Amendments desirable in rule 32(e) may be made so as to meet the needs of the judgement if necessary and the definition of the words, "Code No. or Batch No.", may also be given.

Dr. Parpia has suggested that standardisation of nutritional food like high protein foods etc. may also be taken up by the Committee and for these goods, it may perhaps be desirable to put the date of expiry or the date of manufacture on the label. While framing the standards of nutritional foods, the Department of food should also be associated.

Rule 44(a) :—The terminology of the 'Kesri dals' may be obtained from Botanical Survey of India and National Institute of Nutrition and be laid down.

Rule 48(a) :—The manufacture, storage, distribution or exhibition for sale of coal-tar colours, their preparation or mixture be also licenced.

Rule 50(5) :—Licencing authority may be authorised to grant or refuse licence, if it is not satisfied.

Alcoholic beverages may be included in the licencing clause so as to have hygienic quality check of the important item of food. The excise rules are concerned with the revenues, and not with hygienic conditions.

Rule 50(1)(h) :—The words "prepared tea" or the word "ready to serve food" may also be included in the licencing conditions.

The word "copra" should be included in place of "coconut" under rule 50(1).

Form III :—It was agreed that the words "and the outer cover" be added after the word

ssion seal sent. The words "deviation from the standards previously proposed in form III should be changed to extent of deviation from the atandards. This should be circulated to all.

Form viA :—It was agreed that batch No. should also be provided in coloumn 2 of the proforma.

The Health Authorities in various states may be requested to have one licence for manufacture, storage, sale etc. of foods instead of multiplicity in licences being issued now under the municipal Act etc. The licence fee be revised if necessary. It was desired that hygienic condition necessary for various food manufacturing industries be given a statutory shape. Dr. Hari Bhagwan will supply a draft copy of the same. A draft of labelling and packaging rules in line with the States Regulations will also be supplied by Dr. Hari Bhagwan.

As regards licencing of mobile food units, the procedure in value in Maharashtra (copy to be obtained) may be sent to other states for necessary action.

The Home/Law Ministry may be approached for making necessary amendments in the provision of probation of offenders' Act, so that the offenders under P.F.A. Act cannot take shelter on this account.

Miscellaneous :—

Standards for Carbonate Waters :—As the use of saccharin is being deleted from Carbonated waters, the min amount of sugar prescribed therein may be deleted.

Standards for Toria oil :—The oil and fat Sub-Committee be requested to recommend the standards for Toria oil.

Standards for ice :—The standards of ice should also be laid down which may include the definition of water in accordance with the W.H.O. specifications.

Prosecutions by Railways :—The request of the Railways for assisting them by way of taking over the prosecutions cases in the courts by the state governments was discussed. Due to great laod of work, the states governments were not in a position to take up this responsibility. However, the Railway will consider the proposal of permitting the Government food inspectors to Railway premises.

Insect Infestation and insect Damaged :—While discussing the subject of insect infestation, the Chairman made it clear that insect infestation cannot be permitted as a rule, however insect damaged fruits may be permitted upto 5% in spices as an dry fruits and vegetables.

Item No. 4 : Report of the Milk and Milk Products Sub-Committee :—

The report of the Milk and Milk Products Sub-Committee was discussed in detail and

the following recommendations were made :—

1. The standards of butter oil may be deferred for the reasons given in the report. It was, however, suggested that imported butter oil should be checked at the point of entry and the standards should be expedited within a period of six months as far as possible.

The manufacture of a special product 'creamer' to be used as substitute of milk in preparation of tea and coffee was agreed to but proper labelling condition will have to be enforced. The word creamer shall be avoided.

The views of the food additives Sub-Committee not to allow the use of artificial sweeteners in ice-candy and ice-cream were endorsed.

The Committee noted that I.S.I. has not allowed the use of corn oil in baby foods. Such products which contain corn oil should not be labelled as milk foods but more appropriately be labelled as baby food.

While considering the standards of buffalo milk, mixed milk or Junta milk as discussed in the last meeting, members pointed out that making one standard of buffalo milk and Junta milk or mixed milk will increase the extent of adulteration. It was, therefore, suggested that standards for buffalo milk should remain separately.

The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the food additives Sub-Committee not to allow the use of hydrogen-peroxide in milk. The Committee agreed to the views of the Sub-Committee that standards of ice-cream should not be applied to chocobar, Casata or such like novelty products. These products should, however, be sold under proper labelling conditions. It was also recommended that the bacteriological standards for ice-cream be laid down. These standards should be similar to the I.S.I. standards. Ice-cream should be sold on weight basis and its standard should be aligned with I.S.I.

Ice-candy and ice lolly should be more elaborately defined.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee to delete the word 'ice candy' under rule 20 were not agreed to.

While discussing the difficulty about transportation of milk and taking into account the proposed revised standards for Junta milk etc. the Committee was of the view that this difficulty will not arise, once one All India Standard is adopted.

It was, however, suggested that a survey to assess the quality of milk in various regions should be carried out by I.C.A.R /State Health Authorities.

Hensa test should be adopted for checking the type of milk.

The sale of the neutralised milk for the purposes of use in bakery and confectionery was agreed under proper labelling conditions as "Unfit for babies and not for direct consumption".

The use of nuts and flavours and various types of milks for preparation of flavoured milk under proper labelling conditions was agreed to.

Item No. 5 : Report of Food Additives Sub-Committee :—

After hearing the Supari manufacturers regarding the use of saccharin, the Committee discussed the use of saccharin in supari and other foods. Dr. P. K. Datta, the convener of the Sub-Committee briefly mentioned the points which favoured the Sub-Committee to make such recommendations. Dr. Wachha pointed out that F.D.A. authorities of United States have, on the basis of research carried out, have removed this artificial sweetner from 'GRAS' list (Generally Recognised As Safe) hence, we should be more careful before we allow the use of artificial sweetner in foods. However, it was informed that the United States has not prohibited the use of saccharin in foods. They have put its use under restriction and limitations. Dr. Parpia informed that the quantities which are being recommended will not contribute any health hazard. In United States it is the sugar lobby which is very strong and we should be careful before accepting the American views. Dr. Hari Bhagwan, however, cautioned that supari itself contains micotoxin and hence, before allowing an other suspected injurious food-additives we should be very careful. He was, however, informed that supari is roasted and moulds and spores are destroyed, hence it presents no health hazard, Roasting prevents further production of micotoxin. Dr. Menon while making it more clear pointed out that the use of food-additives depends on various factors like who takes such a food and how much food is taken. All such factors are considered together before the use of a food additives is allowed these have been discussed thoroughly in the Sub-Committee report, and it is the considered opinion that saccharin may be allowed in supari to a maximum of 100 ppm. The chairman while summerising the consenses suggested that saccharin may be allowed in supari under proper labelling conditions to a maximum of 100 ppm. as the trade practice now prevelent cannot be altered in view of the fact that sugar being hygroscopic cannot be used.

While discussing the problem of aflatoxin, as it presents a great health hazard, it was suggested that its limits may be prescribed in all the foods. A detailed note with regard to the aflatoxin content will be sent by the Director, Central Technological Research Institute, Mysore and it was suggested that a special panel be appointed for making recommendations in this regard.

The use of plastic materials in food packaging was then discussed and Dr. Datta gave the brief background of the report of the Sub-Committee. He informed that the questionnaire drawn up has been circulated to the suppliers for giving information as sufficient facilities in India do not exist for toxicological studies and the data available from the other countries has to be depended upon. It was hoped that the detailed specifications for the use of constituent in plastic will be before the Committee soon.

With regard to the suggestions of having a new Sub-Committee of the food additives, it was felt that Shri P. V. Raju or any other expert may be coopted as a member of the food additives Sub-Committee.

Dr. Hari Bhagwan suggested that the literature available with BIBRA can be made use of while making recommendations with regards to use of plastics for packaging material. The following recommendations were made :—

1. The HDPE of Hostalin GF 5260 be permitted for the manufacture of woven sacks to be used for sugar and foodgrains. Rule 49 be amended to indicate specifically the subject of plastics and allied product used for manufacturing, preparing, or wrapping or storing food or ingredients of foods.

2. Saccharin be deleted from carbonated water.

A new chapter under title "special foods" be included in the rules whereby saccharin may be permitted in supari and carbonated water. Other products on the basis of merits can also be considered to be included in the chapter.

3. Saccharin should not be permitted in ice-cream and ice-candy.

4. Permitted antioxidants existing 0.08 per cent not be allowed in Vitamin B preparation.

Benzoyl peroxide (40 ppm), potassium borate (20 ppm) and ascorbic acid (200 ppm) may be allowed for flour treatment under label conditions for use by bakeries only. Loss of vit. B by their use should be investigated by their use and should be compensated.

5. Fumaric Acid, sorbitol (not exceeding 0.5 per cent), food grade quality be permitted as food additives.

6. Limits of arsenic in preservative, food colouring, emulsifiers and stabilising agents be fixed at 3 per p.m.

7. Specifications for natural food colours should also be prescribed.

8. Addition of hydrogen-peroxide in milk and meat should not be permitted.

9. Use of saccharin in 'Balahar' should not be permitted.

10. Regarding the use of modified starches as submitted by M/S. Cor Products Company, it was suggested that they should be asked to specify their requirements more clearly.

Item No. 6 : Report of pesticide residue Sub-Committee :—

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee that DDT and BHC should be deleted for use in foodgrains were noted. The recommendations that direct mixing of pesticides with foods should not be allowed were endorsed by the Committee.

The Committee desired that the detailed pesticide residue tolerances levels in various foods and vegetables be prescribed keeping in view the FAO recommendations. The

analysis of insecticide needs special technique and all the laboratories in the country cannot be equipped for the purpose, hence, it was suggested that a few laboratories may be selected who should analyse pesticide residue in foods. It was understood that pest control committee of I.S.I. is working on the methods of analysis for insecticide.

Dr. Pingale of the Food Corporation of India informed that they carry frequent inspections of their godowns to see that pesticide residue limit are not exceeded. The Committee, however, desired that the analysis of a few samples has recommended by the Sub-Committee be expedited and detailed specifications for pesticide residue tolerances be laid down.

Dr. Vachha informed about the work being undertaken in her laboratory on the pesticide residues analysis. The members suggested that it will be more appropriate if this laboratory is also recognised for the analysis of pesticide residues.

Item No. 7 : Report of the special Sub-Committee :—

The Committee noted the final notification sent to the Ministry of Health based on the recommendations of the special Sub-Committee. The qualification of public analyst as finally recommended were again discussed but in view of recommendations of the Act and Rules Sub-Committee already considered in this meeting, no further amendment was suggested. It was, however suggested that the word institute be replaced by the word institution.

Item No. 8 : Standards for Wheat Products :—

The Secretary gave the brief background of putting up this item regarding standards of wheat products to the Committee again since complaints were received that standards recently amended need reconsideration. The analytical data as available from various states for the last two years regarding alcoholic acidity and gluten content was placed before the members. It was, however, suggested that the data made available was with regard to the samples seized from markets by the food inspector and not of pure and genuine samples, hence, data available with the Food Corporation of India and Governments Analyst, Haryana on pure samples made available for assessing the problem.

Item No. 9 : Standard for alcoholic beverages :—

The Committee discussed the necessity and desirability of bringing the alcoholic beverages under the control of P.F.A. There are various types of local liquors being manufactured as in tribal areas, like Tripura, Maghalaya and Assam rice is fermented. In Bengal Today is obtained from date and in certain states Mahua is fermented to obtain a particular type of liquor. All such local products should be included in the licencing condition and their specifications be laid down. The Chemical Examiner, Tamilnadu and Director, Forensic Science Laboratory, Bombay should be requested to supply the data. The public analysts of various laboratories may also be consulted to find out whether the local alcoholic beverages produced in various states are covered in one of the products mentioned in the note. The Deputy Director, Food Inspection, in the Ministry of Defence should be requested

ted for any comments on these draft specifications. Also the excise departments of various states should be informed that the standards of alcoholic beverages are being contemplated under the P.F.A. Act.

Item No. 10 : Standards of Saffron :—

The following standards of saffron be prescribed so as to bring in line with the standards of Indian Standards Institution :—

1. Volatile matter at 103°C (maximum).....14.0 per cent.
2. Cold water extract (max)..... 55 per cent.
3. Foreign matter such as sand, earth, dust, leaf, stem, chaff and vegetable matter (max).....1.0 per cent.
4. Floral waste defined as yellow filaments, pollen, stamens, part of ovary and other parts of flower *Crocus, Sativus, Linn* (max.).....15.0%. No colouring matter should be allowed.

Item No. 11 : Moisture in corn flakes :—

The recommendations of A.F.D.C. 32 of Indian Standards Institution regarding the moisture content in corn flakes was considered. The Chairman pointed out that any permission to increase the percentage of moisture will worsen the packaging conditions of the product and hence we should be careful before we recommend any standard. It was informed that the industry is agreeable to a maximum moisture content of 3.5 per cent at the stage of manufacture, but because of the climatic conditions and other factors, there is ingress of moisture and hence, it is desirable that the moisture content should be raised. A figure of 7 per cent at the time of sale was suggested corn flake even with this moisture were reported to be crisp. Mr. Menzes wanted to know the reason why corn flakes at 3.5 per cent or 5 per cent moisture could not be maintained. Dr. Menon informed that this material is of cooked starch which immediately acquires moisture equilibrium with the atmosphere. Noting the recommendations of the AFDC 32 that moisture content in any case would not obeyond 6.5 per cent even after storage of six months, it was recommended that tentatively a maximum moisture of 6.5% be fixed and in the meantime, the results of studies being carried out at Central Food Laboratory and Haryana Laboratory be obtained.

Item No. 12 : Standards for edible common salts :—

The Secretary gave a brief history about the relaxation of sodium chloride content in common salt to avoid harrasment to small scale manufacturers. It was also informed that the Ministry of Health has been requested to extend this relaxation of sodium chloride content up to 92 per cent for a further period of one year i.e. upto the end of January, 1975. The members desired that Salt Advisory Board be informed that this inferior grade salt which is used in the manufacture of other foods greatly affects their quality and hence the level of its

purity be brought to original standard. Sufficient time has been given to the industry for improvement and any further relaxation will be a retrograde step in the improvement of quality standards.

Item No. 13 : Use of sago base in custard powder :—

The Committee agreed that sago be prescribed as one of the main constituent of custard powder in addition to maize in accordance with the I.S.I. requirements. It was also suggested that the jelting strength as laid down in I.S.I. be prescribed under P.F.A. Rules.

Item No. 14 : Standards of Ghee in Chamba Valley :—

The report of the meeting held under the Chairmanship of the Additional Director General of Health Services to consider the standards of ghee in Chamba Valley was discussed. It was informed by the representative of Directorate of Marketing and Inspection that the data of 92 samples related to the milk sample drawn by their staff and ghee prepared under their supervision. A possibility of importing better quality of ghee from the surrounding areas in Punjab and Haryana and adulterating it to bring to the proposed standard was also pointed out, but it was suggested that the grading staff will keep a watch on the future production etc. Any increase in the production of Agmark ghee can be due to above reasons. After discussion, it was recommended that the amendments proposed be recommended for adoption as tentative measure and further work as stipulated in the report may be carried out. The following tentative standards were recommended :

B. R. Value at 40°C	41.5 to 45.5
Reichert value	not less than 21

provided that wherever B. R. Value is above 45 and/or Reichart value is below 24 the Phytosterol Acetate test will be performed.

Item No. 15 : Standards for Coffee :—

The representative of the I.S.I. informed that the relaxation suggested in the standards of coffee have become necessary in view of a new variety of coffee i.e. Coffea Rebusta. The amendments suggested are based on analysis of 50 samples. These 50 samples were collected by C.F.T.R.I., Mysore at random. It was, however, desired that more data should be made available before these figures can be revised on permanent basis. The relaxation in respect of a insoluble ash i.e. 0.1 to 1.0 per cent needs further investigation. The Committee, therefore, recommended that further data be collected and the analysis be carried out at Central Food Laboratory and at one of public analysts' Laboratory. This data may be supplied within a period of six months. The Coffee Board will supply the samples. In the meantime, the following standards were agreed to for notification in the first instance :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Total ash (on dry basis) | = 5 to 6 per cent. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|

2. Ash insoluble in dilute HCL = 0.1 per cent.
3. Alkalinity of soluble ash ml. of 0.1 N. hydrochloric acid per gm of material (on dry basis) = 3.5 to 4.5
4. Water soluble matter (on dry basis) percent by weight = 26.0 to 35.0
5. Coffeine content not less than 1.0 per cent.

The representative of the Indian Standard Institution also brought to the notice of the Committee that due to latest techniques in the production of chicory, the wate extract of coffee-chicory mixture should be raised to 55 per cent. The members agreed.

Item No. 16 : Use of irradiated foods :—

The background note circulated was considered by the members and the recommendations of the F.A.O./W.H.O. group on the use of irradiated potato and wheat for human consumption was also noted. Dr. Pingale who attended the meeting of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay informed that this technique may not be adopted immediately for wheat even if it is agreed now as it will take 2-3 years for fabrication of the plant. The views of the Director, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad that the F.A.O. recommendations are based on well nourished animals and experimental data for under nourished or mal-nourished animals/human beings is not available, it was suggested that before permission is granted, this data should be made available. Therefore, it was recommended that the experiments on animals followed by human beings be carried out.

Supplementary agenda :—

1. **Use of mixture of tea and coffee blend :—**The members considered a proposal that tea and coffee blend be allowed to be sold. The general consensus was not in favour of such blends, but however, it was suggested that tea and coffee board may be consulted in the matter.

2. **Standards of Marathi Masala :—**The analysis data given is not sufficient to formulate an opinion regarding the standards. It was suggested that nearly 30 to 40 more samples may be analysed at Poona Laboratory and the matter reconsidered.

3. **Quality of imports :—**Dr. Hari Bhagwan pointed out that the Government is conscious about the standards of quality of foods for export, but proper care is not given to be quality control for imports like milk powder etc. It was desired that all the imports should be checked at the port of entry.

4. Shri Janardana Iyer of Kerala suggested for the formation of a Sub-Committee to assess the requirements of each state with regard to laboratory facilities and administrative machinery necessary for effective implementation of the Act. It was also proposed that a few members of the Committee should meet the Planning Commission to emphasis the necessity of giving financial assistance for improving the laboratory facilities in the states.

But as the Central Government has already taken up this matter with the Planning Commission, the necessity of meeting the Planning Commission at this juncture is not necessary. However, the members were advised to take up the matter with their state governments.

The Chairman has approved that Shri M. K. Rangeekar, Food and Drugs Commissioner, Maharashtra, Shri P. Janardana Iyer, Chief Government Analyst, Kerala and Shri D. S. Chadha, Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards will work on the Sub-Committee and formulate their views at the earliest.

Before concluding, the Secretary requested the members to be prompt in sending their views to various circulars and for more active participation of the members.

An invitation was received from the representative of Gujarat Government for holding the next meeting in their state. The Chairman however, remarked that this could be arranged in consultation with the Chairman of the Central Committee for Food Standards.

There being no item for further discussion, the Chairman thanked the members for their excellent cooperation extended through out the delebration of the meeting.

The members passed a vote of thanks to the chair for his excellent way of holding the meeting.



APPENDIX—A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF THE 17TH MEETING
OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FOOD STANDARDS
HELD ON 1ST & 2ND MAY '72 AT VIGYAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI.

1. Dr. J. B. Shrivastav, Chairman
Director General of Health Services.
2. Major General M. S. Boparai, acted as Chairman on 2nd May '72
Director Medical Research Ministry of Defence.
3. Dr. T. Dharma Reddy,
Govt. Analyst, Institute of Preventive Medicines,
Hyderabad.
4. Dr. C. S. Prasad,
Public Analyst, Public Health Institute,
Patna.
5. Lt. Col. O. N. Tyagi,
Municipal Health Officer, Delhi Municipal Corporation,
Delhi.
6. Dr. A. D. Kumar, Represented
Assistant Health Officer, Lt. Col. O. N. Tyagi, on 2nd May '72.
Delhi Municipal Corporation,
Delhi.
7. Dr. S. V. Jaliha,
Deputy Director, I/C Vaccine Institute,
Baroda (Gujarat).
8. Dr. B. D. Narang, Public Analyst, Haryana,
Drugs & Food Testing Laboratory,
Sector 11, Chandigarh.
9. Dr. J. C. Sharma,
Assistant Director of Health Services (Public Health),
Kennedy House, Simla-15, Himachal Pradesh.
10. Shri P. Janardana Aiyer,
Chief Govt. Analyst, Govt. of Kerala,
Trivandrum.

11. Shri M. K. Rangnekar,
Jt. Commissioner, Food & Drug Administration,
Maharashtra, Bombay.
12. Shri G. C. Patnaik,
State Public Health Lab.,
Bhubaneswar.
Represented
Shri M. N. Mohanty,
Public Analyst to the Govt. of Orissa.
13. Shri Gurdip Singh,
Dy. Public Analyst (Punjab), Food & Drugs Testing Laboratory,
Sector-11, Chandigarh.
14. Dr. D. K. Jagdev,
Director, Medical & Health Services,
Rajasthan, Jaipur.
15. Thiru K. Balasubramaniam,
Public Analyst, King Instt. Gundy, Madras.
16. Dr. S. B. Singh,
Public Analyst & Govt. Analyst,
Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
17. Dr. S. C. Chakrabarty,
Public Analyst (Food & Water) Central Combined Laboratory,
West Bengal, 2, Convent Lane, Calcutta-15.
18. Shri R. N. Chaturvedi,
Joint Agri. Marketing Adviser, Dte. of Marketing & Inspection,
New Secretariat Building, Nagpur.
19. Smt. Krishna Basrur,
Hony. General Secretary, Consumer Guidance Society,
Bombay-1.
20. Shri K. K. G. Menon,
Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay.
21. Shri F. G. T. Menezes,
Director (Vanaspatti), Dte. of Sugar & Vanaspati,
(Deptt. of Food) Ministry of Food & Agri.,
Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
22. Shri S. Ramaswamy,
O. S. D. (Food), Dte. General of Technical Development,
Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.

23. Shri C. N. Modawal, Represented Shri M. K. B. Bhatnagar.
Director (Quality Control), M/Foreign Trade,
Government of India, New Delhi.
24. Col. M. C. Sanayal,
Dy. Director (Food Inspection),
Q. M. G.'s Branch, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.
25. Dr. S. S. Verma,
Director, Health, Railway Board,
New Delhi.
26. Dr. H. A. B. Parpia,
Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute,
Mysore.
27. Dr. Mrs. S. Tejuja, Represented Dr. S. G. Srikantia.
Dy. Director Genl., I. C. M. R., Deputy Director, N.I.N.,
New Delhi. Hyderabad.
28. Dr. Hari Bhagwan,
Director (Food & Agriculture), Agri. & Food Division,
Indian Standard's Institution,
9, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
29. Shri T. V. Mathew, 29-A Shri D. S. Chadha,
Acting Director, Central Food Laboratory, DADG (PFA) & Member Secretary,
3, Kyd Street, Calcutta.
30. Shri D. P. Vora,
Retail Grain Dealers' Federation,
Bombay.
31. Shri N. I. Shah,
Secy. Retail Grain Dealers' Federation,
Bombay.
32. Shri Y. K. Kapoor,
All India Food Preserver's Asson.
New Delhi-55.
33. Shri G. L. Bansal,
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry,
New Delhi.
34. Shri V. S. Agarwal,
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi.

35. Shri R. S. Bisht,
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry,
New Delhi.
36. Seth Sada Jiwat Lal Chandu Lal,
All India Hotels & Halwais Federation,
Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay-3.
37. Shri M. H. Vyas,
All India Hotels & Halwais Federation,
Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay-3.
38. Shri A. N. Verma,
Deputy Secretary, Deptt. of Health.
39. Dr. K. Shakunthala Devi,
Asstt. Director Medical & Health Services, (Nutrition)
Andhra Pradesh.
40. Dr. Nagabhushanam N. V.
Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad.
41. Dr. G. Raman,
Deputy Director of Health Services,
Delhi Administration, Delhi.
42. Shri K. S. Gunnery,
Delhi Milk Scheme, New Delhi.
43. Dr. C. P. Nijhawan,
Asstt. Commissioner, M/Agriculture,
New Delhi.
44. Shri K. V. Gupta,
Asstt. Drugs Controller,
J & K Srinagar.
45. Dr. (Smt.) S. M. Vachha,
Asstt. Director In-charge,
Public Health Laboratory, Poona.
46. Dr. M. A. Gaffar,
Assistant Director, (Nutrition)
Directorate of Health & F. P. Services,
Bangalore.

47. Shri T. Ganapathy,
Asstt. Director of Health Services,
Tamil Nadu.
48. Lt. Col. O. P. Kapoor,
A.D.F.I. QMG's Branch, Army Headquarters,
New Delhi.
49. Dr. S. N. Bagchi,
Asstt. Medical Officer of Health,
New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi.
50. Dr. P. R. Krishnamurthi,
Jt. Health Officer, Madras Corporation.
51. Dr. M. M. Chakravarty,
Dy. Director of Health Services,
Tripura.
52. Shri N. Ganguly,
Asstt. Director of Health Services,
West Bengal.
53. Dr. N. Prasad,
Asstt. Dairy Controller, Uttar Pradesh.
54. Dr. P. K. Datta,
All India Instt. of Hygiene & Public Health,
Calcutta.
55. Shri M. R. Verma,
National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.
56. Dr. R. C. Sinha,
Food & Nutrition Board, Deptt. of Food,
New Delhi.
57. Shri P. H. Bhatt,
Kaira Distt. Co-operative Society,
Anand (Gujrat).
58. Dr. S. V. Pingale,
Manager (Quality Control), Food Corporation of India,
New Delhi.
59. Dr. K. D. Paharia,
Secretary, C.I.B., Govt. of India.

60. Shri Madan Gopal,
Technical Officer, Dairy Development, New Delhi.
61. Dr. T. J. Boman,
Officer In-charge, State Public Health Laboratory,
Baroda.
62. Dr. A. M. Ray,
Min. of Railways.
63. Dr. D. N. Issar,
Asstt. Editor, Central Health Education Bureau, D.G.H.S.,
New Delhi.
64. Shri T. K. Parthasarthy,
Editor, Central Health Education Bureau,
New Delhi.
65. Shri F. E. Shakir,
United Commercial Corporation,
Bombay.
66. Shri M. G. Karmally,
United Commercial Corporation,
Bombay.



APPENDIX—B

Review of implementation of food laws in various States/U.T.

1. Andhra Pradesh : (Dr. Shakuntala Devi)

The Act is implemented by local bodies and Panchayats. The Directorate has framed a scheme for appointment of full-time food inspectors in the state cadre, but could not be implemented for want of finances. The food inspectors working in Panchayats are part-time. The percentage of cases found adulterated is on decrease, but it cannot be said whether it is really or appearingly. **However, if central assistance is given, the scheme of appointing full-time food inspectors can be implemented.**

As regards laboratory facilities, the state had a well equipped laboratory at Hyderabad. Another laboratory of Hyderabad Corporation is also functioning there. A proposal to have regional laboratories at Guntur and Kurnool could not be materialised for want of resources.

The integration of the laboratories undertaking food, drug, excise and allied subjects can be considered for effective control of the laboratory services so as to avoid duplication of technical personals.

2. Bihar : (Dr. C. S. Prasad)

Due to financial difficulties between the Panchayats and Blocks, the implementation of the Food Laws is not very effective. The number of samples drawn has gone down. There are part-time food inspectors employed by the Panchayat and Blocks. The Government is considering to appoint 50 special food inspectors who will work as vigilance squad.

There are two laboratories in the state, one belonging to the state and the other of 'Jharia Mines Board'.

The Chairman remarked that it appears due to dual control by Panchayat and Blocks, the food adulteration menace is not being looked into properly. It was emphasised that state governments cannot divulge their responsibility and should come into the picture whenever the local bodies are not doing well.

3. Delhi : (Lt. Col. O. P. Tyagi)

Municipal Corporation, Delhi the implementing authority have appointed 116 sanitary inspectors as food inspectors. 2 mobile food squads have also been constituted which are attached with Dy. Health Officer. Based upon his experience, the following suggestions were made by Col. Tyagi (i) The tenure of each food inspector should be fixed for a period of two years. (ii) More laboratories should be opened & the services of the Public Analysts should be transferable. (iii) The education to the public about adulteration is another field which needs special attention of the implementing authority. (iv) The control

of the food laboratories should be under the State Governments or the Central Government. (v) The discrepancies in the analysis reports should be looked into. (vi) Judiciary should be impressed upon to give exemplary punishments for offences in the P.F.A. Act. (vii) Criteria requirements for the job of chemist and public analyst be laid down. (viii) Regular training of food inspectors be organised. (ix) Legal advice should be given by the centre.

4. Gujarat : (Dr. S. V. Jaliwal)

The State Government has started the training programme of food inspectors. In his views, the sanitary inspectors are not able to understand and grasp the food laws and it is desirable that higher qualified persons should be appointed against these posts.

As regards laboratories, Gujarat State has got well equipped laboratories and it is reconsidering to have one more public health laboratory at Palanpur in addition to the present one. The air and water pollution samples are also analysed in these laboratories. The laboratory at Bhuj could not be upgraded for which central assistance is required. Saurashtra region needs one more laboratory for which central assistance is required. The amalgamation of the Food and Drug Admn. as has been done in Maharashtra, is under consideration.

5. Haryana : (Dr. B. D. Narang)

- i) The stringent punishments under the PFA Act has forced the dealers to have connivance with the food inspectors.
- ii) The variation in the analysis reports of the states and the Central Lab. is a vital question which embarrasses the position of analysts in the State. A few cases having wide variation in the analysis report of the state laboratories and the Central Food Laboratories were quoted.
- iii) The qualification for the public analysts should be raised as inexperienced graduates in science coming for professional appointment are not well versed in the chemistry of foods.
- iv) A separate cell should be established in the Directorate of Health Services.
- v) Food and Drugs analysis can be integrated at the lab. level.

It was suggested that Deputy Public Analyst should also be authorised to sign the reports of analysis. Haryana is considering a proposal to have a district laboratory at each district headquarters and also of certifying foods just like Agmark.

6. Himachal Pradesh : (Dr. J. C. Sharma)

The sanitary inspectors are operating the food laws in the state. The Government is having the proposal to appoint 18 full-time food inspectors. In addition, two flying squads

have been formed in two zones of the State.

The state does not have its own laboratory and the samples are analysed in Punjab Food Laboratory. It has been taken up with the Government that the Corporation Laboratory be taken over by the State Government.

7. Jammu and Kashmir : (Shri K. V. Gupta)

As the Act has been extended to Jammu and Kashmir very recently, it was desired that the State Government should be consulted before extending the P.F.A. Rules to the State. Local bodies are mainly responsible for implementing the food laws in the State and the Medical Officers of Health (Incharge of Primary Health Centres) are the licencing authority. One full-time food inspector has been appointed at each distt. headquarter and one at State headquarters level. A law officer has also been provided.

As regards laboratory, there are two laboratories, one at Jammu and the other at Srinagar, but they are not well equipped for which central assistance is needed. The Govt. is considering to integrate the food, drugs & chemical laboratory.

At this stage, the Chairman remarked that the All India Seminar on Public Health Laboratory Services held recently has recommended that the laboratory services should be integrated as far as possible. The recommendations of the seminar should be sent to all the states for implementation.

8. Kerala : (Shri P. Janardana Aiyar)

In the State of Kerala full-time food inspectors have been appointed. Every portion of the State is covered by the provisions of the food laws. There are three regional food inspectors who supervise the work of Panchayat Inspectors. There is a separate cell in the Directorate of Health Services to guide the peripheral staff. A training programme is also being taken up.

The State has a well equipped laboratory and it is not considered to add any more laboratory rather the present one should be developed. Central assistance for the development of the laboratory at State level should be provided. It was suggested that law may be amended to the fact that for the first three offences, there may be either imprisonment or fine & for subsequent offences both may be given. Establishment of vigilance squad at regional and State level was also suggested.

It was suggested that a Sub-Committee should visit various States to know the actual facilities available in various laboratories and to assess their needs.

9. Maharashtra : (Shri M. K. Rangnekar & Dr. Smt. S. M. Vachha)

There are nearly 223 Municipal Council, 4 Corpn. and 7 contonment boards in the State but the Act is not enforced in all the areas. The income on account of fines etc. was

higher than the actual expenditure. There are 180 food inspectors in the local councils and in addition the food and drug admn. has appointed 225 food inspectors. The food and drug admn. is not taking over functions of the councils in the implementation of the food laws, but they are concentrating their activities only to the manufacturers and it has been observed that this has brought good effect. Food and Drug admn. is giving priority to the adulteration which is of harmful nature.

The food inspectors are trained at the Public Health Laboratories. The educational standards of food inspectors in their views is low and this needs improvement. The following suggestions were made :

1. Offences of minor nature should be dealt with on summary trial basis.
2. Every food should be sold in packed containers.
3. Trade should establish food laboratories and the State Govt. should help such laboratories.

The Chairman at this juncture remarked that the C.H.E.B. in the D.G.H.S. should take up the programme of health education on this problem of food adulteration and they should devise publicity material in various languages by making good educative films where health hazards of food adulteration could be depicted. The assistance of Food and Drug Commissioner, Maharashtra, Chief Govt. analyst, Kerala and Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards could be taken if necessary.

The State laboratory is established at Poona and the regional laboratories are at Nagpur and Amraoti. The Public Health Laboratory at Poona has been augmented so as to take up the work of pesticide analysis, air and water pollution as well. The laboratory has given training to 5 batches of 25 food inspectors each. The variations in the analytical reports was again pointed out and it was desired that probe should be made into the causes of these and remedial measures suggested. A plea was made that non-availability of well qualified staff was due to poor scale of chemists and other technical personals working in the laboratories and it was suggested that the state government should be asked to raise the status of chemists working there. The cases of adulteration of silverleaves mostly with aluminium, in her state, were also quoted.

10. Mysore : (Dr. M. A. Gaffar)

There are 165 notified areas in the state, but samples are drawn in only about 30 to 40 notified areas. There are about 218 food inspectors and in addition 34 health officers and deputy health officers are also notified as food inspectors. The local bodies do not appear to be keen for the implementation of the food laws. It was therefore suggested that a seminar should be held where the local bodies should be impressed upon for enforcement of food laws.

It was suggested that public prosecutor should be requested for taking legal cases in

the courts whereas in small municipalities, the state should help the local bodies.

There are four analytical laboratories—one at the State headquarter and another at Shimoga District in addition to two local bodies laboratories. The laboratory at State level is considered to be well equipped but Shimoga laboratory has discontinued analysing food samples. The local bodies laboratories are not well equipped. It was suggested that all the food laboratories in the country should be brought under the control of Central Government.

It was informed that the state has purchased certain films on food adulteration. The representative expressed his satisfaction about such meetings where difficulties could be discussed mutually.

11. Orrisa : (Shri G. C. Patnaik)

In the State of Orrisa only the Health Officers and District Medical Officers of Health are delegated with the powers of food inspection and there member is 25 in total. There is no proposal as yet to have full-time food inspectors and there is no cell in the Dte. of Health Services to look after the implementation of the food laws.

12. Punjab : (Shri Gurdip Singh)

The adulteration of foods in Punjab is slightly on increase, specially in the union territory of Chandigarh which shows heavy adulteration. The variations in the analysis reports is a constant disturbing factor and this needs a probe and remedy.

Punjab State has get a well equipped laboratory but needs sophisticated instruments which should be supplied through central assistance.

The Chairman at this juncture remarked that there seems to be an alarming factor about the variation of analytical report and it is suggested that two to three experts may meet and find out causes and the remedial measures for the same.

13. Rajasthan : (Dr. D. K. Jagdev)

In Rajasthan, it was felt that the food inspectors are harassing the public in rural areas, therefore, the implementation of the Act has been restricted to those areas whose population is over 25,000. Thus it is in operation in 28 corporations. There are 38 food inspectors in the Municipalities out of which 24 are from the local bodies and 14 belong to the State. Of these 10 are full-time inspectors and the rest part-time. Most of the Municipalities do not have the Health Officers with the results that there is no supervisory control over these inspectors and the ineffective implementation is largely due to the absence of supervision. Due to tight finances, no major advancement can be expected in this regard and hence it was suggested that central assistance should be provided. Food Inspectors have to fight battles in the court of law themselves and have to compete with the top most experts in legal affairs on the opposite side, therefore, it was suggested that legal

assistance should be provided to the inspectors. The State was not in a position to take up the cases of railways.

There is State Food Laboratory at Jaipur and 11 regional laboratories, but none of these is well equipped. Most of these have got one public analyst and two technicians. But it is suggested that in stead of having many poorly equipped laboratories, a few well equipped laboratories at regional level will be desirable and in all these cases the central assistance was needed.

14. Tamilnadu : (Dr. T. Ganapathy)

There are nearly 306 local bodies in the State and average number of samples drawn is about 25,000. In spite of best efforts, there has not been appreciable decline in the food adulteration cases. The state is lacking of laboratory facilities and implementing machinery.

There are two laboratories, one at Guindy and the other belonging to the Municipal Corporation, Madras. Another regional laboratory has been established at Coimbatore. It is hoped that two more laboratories at Madurai and Tanjore will be opened very recently. The Government is considering of establishing a separate cell in the Directorate and start the training programme for food inspectors.

15. Tripura : (Dr. M. M. Chakraborty)

The difficulty of having a witness was narrated by the State representatives. The work of the food inspectors is being handled by the sanitary inspectors. It was suggested that the punishment awarded should be exemplary.

There was no public laboratory in the state for which a proposal is already under consideration. It was suggested that the scheme be classified as centrally sponsored scheme.

16. Uttar Pradesh : (Dr. S. B. Singh)

There is one sanitary inspector in each health block who is multi-purpose worker and also performs the duties of a food inspector. These are under the supervisory control of the Medical Officer of Health who is a government employee. At the headquarters' level, the Asstt. Drug Controller looks after the work of food and drugs adulteration and thus the two are integrated. There are 9 mobile food squads working at divisional levels, two more squads are proposed to be created in the Fourth Plan. It was suggested that the food health authorities should be given powers to disqualify any food inspector. Also, provision of mobile courts and summary trial was suggested.

There is only one State Laboratory which is undertaking both food and drug analysis. There is a proposal for having two regional laboratories, but it was suggested that 100% central assistance should be provided for this. The public analyst of the State laboratory

informed that staff is inadequate and Central Government should give financial aid for the development of the laboratories.

17. West Bengal : (Sh. S. C. Chakraborty)

There is a separate cell in the Directorate under the charge of Asstt. Director of Health Services. The sanitary inspectors are functioning as food inspectors. There are 80 Municipalities, on Corporation, three notified area committees and contourment boards. None of these have whole time inspectors except Calcutta Corporation which has got 13. The Govt. is considering to appoint 19 whole-time food inspectors in Calcutta Distt. The police is also drawing samples and taking legal action in the court. These whole-time inspectors will coordinate the activities of part-time food inspectors in rural areas. It was suggested that section 11(2) of the P.F.A. Act may be amended to the effect that public analyst should divide the sample into two parts immediately and one portion should be kept for production in the court. This may be necessary to trace out the causes of variations in the analytical reports.

The Government is considering to open a public health laboratory at Midnapur. It was also suggested that in every laboratory there should be at least two reporting officers.

18 All India Food Preservers' Association : (Shri Y. K. Kapoor)

The following suggestions were made :—

1. The inspectorate staff should be appointed by the Dte. Genl. of Health Services with reasonable scale and preferably class II officers. This will prevent the food inspectors being subjected to outside influences.

2. The Minimum qualification of public analyst should be M.Sc. and their selection should be made through U.P.S.C. They must attend refresher course at Central Food Laboratory/Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore regularly.

3. The method of sampling and sealing should be changed. The space in between the seals should be signed by the witness as well as by the vendor. The samples to be kept by the food inspector should immediately be handed over to the responsible officer.

4. The vendor should have a right to send a part of the sample to any of the recognised laboratory in India through the court and the court should give due weight to the second report.

5. Survey should be carried out in the country to find out the extent of adulteration in the country.

6. The punishment should be graded depending on the gravity of the offence.

Department of Food : (Mr. F. G. T. Menezes)

The Department of Food is helping in the administration of the food laws by way of

Vegetable Product Control Order and Fruit Products Order as these authorities check the quality control of the products falling in these two Orders. It was suggested that there should be a regular check at higher level about the fruit products coming in the market.

Department of Agriculture : (Sh. R. N. Chaturvedy)

It was informed that a survey carried out in 1935 indicated that there was a large scale adulteration in edible oil, butter and ghee. Shri Chaturvedi complained about the harassment caused by the food inspectors to the Agmark traders, and suggested that Agmark products should be exempted from the purview of P.F.A. Act. The members however did not agree to this suggestion.

Ministry of Defence : (Lt. Col. M. C. Sanayal)

The Ministry of Defence has got three food inspection units and have their own separate appellate laboratories. The A.S.C. specifications are quite distinct from the P.F.A. Standards. It was suggested that the survey stipulated to find out the extent of adulteration should be entrusted to the I.C.M.R.

A perusal of the reports available, indicate that the number of samples drawn is quite meagre and the implementation of the law needs improvement. It was therefore suggested that the service of the enforcement machinery should be provincialised especially in small local bodies and the states should take it from Panchayat and Blocks.

**Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore :
(Dr. H. A. B. Parpia)**

It is felt that there is not much awareness of the Act in the country especially amongst the small scale industries. Therefore, special efforts should be made for its educational propaganda. In the present age, the agro industries which are the developing industries for economic growth should not be penalised for minor technical officers. These should be helped by proper education.

2 The food analysts in service should be given regular training and their status should be up graded. The training should be imparted at about half a dozen laboratories and C.F.T.R.I. will be willing to extend the facilities in this regard.

3. The standards manual of food analysis should be published at the earliest and one or two more appellate laboratories be opened in the country.

4. The method of sampling should also be standardised.

The Chairman remarked that no doubt the economic development in the country is important, but at the same time conformity of the foods to required standards cannot be over-looked. The members could not agree to any more appellate laboratory.

Railways : (Dr. S. S. Verma)

The railways have 7 small scale laboratories already in position and two more are expected to be sanctioned, though, these are not sufficient in comparison to the volume of the problem as nearly 1 percent of population is always in trains. It was suggested that the State Governments should help in the analysis of food as well as in the prosecution of the cases in the courts. After discussing the possibility of handing over the prosecution cases to the States, it was felt that the States will not be in a position to take over prosecution cases of railways since it involves many legal complications and the identification of witnesses etc. More over the states themselves are not yet equipped with proper legal machinery. Therefore, it was recommended that the prosecutions will be launched by the railways authorities themselves or alternatively they may allow the State Food Inspectors to enter railways' premises for checking food stalls at the railway plat-forms etc. However, the states will give full cooperation in the analysis of the samples sent by the railways.

Consumer Guidance Society, Bombay : (Smt. Krishna Basur)

It was stressed that the responsibility of enforcing the food laws should be taken over by the state governments from the local bodies because of their ineffectiveness. Also, the Central Government should give assistance to the states and nothing should be left to the chance of the local bodies. It was suggested whether it may be prohibited to sell the adulterants in the same premises where foods are sold. Compulsory Agmarking of certain foods like spices and oils will help in tackling the problem of food adulteration. Warranty clause should strictly be enforced. In order to create general awareness, the consumer societies can play a useful role and thus it was desired that these societies should coordinate their activities with State Govts.

Hindustan Levers : (Dr. K. K. Menon)

The following suggestions were made :—

1. The number of food laboratories in a state should not be calculated on population basis but should be based on number of food industries. Dr. Menon was informed that the number of food industries is directly related to the population and hence the number of food laboratories are related to the population.
2. Qualification of food inspectors should be improved and microbiologist should also be considered for appointment as public analyst.
3. In stead of having too many laboratories, it will be better to have 5 or 6 All India Laboratories set up by the Central Government.
4. Training courses for the public analysts should be started.
5. The manual for the method of analysis should be expedited and the analysts should be trained at Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore to acquaint

themselves with the modern technique of analysis.

6. Distinction between adulteration and sub-standard should be made.

In the opinion of Dr. Menon adulteration is prevalent at the small manufacturers level and not in the organised sector.

Indian Standards Institution : (Dr. Hari Bhagwan)

Dr. Hari Bhagwan referred to the special meeting held amongst the Director, Indian Standards Institution, Agri. and Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and Director General of Health Services where the suggestions of Council of Health Ministers for compulsory certification of a few important foods was considered. Indian Stds. Institution was of the view that ultimate responsibility for the quality of the goods will rest upon the manufacturers and I.S.I. or any other certification body can guide and advise the manufacturers about the techniques of obtaining the proper quality control. I.S.I. has already geared up its machinery to implement the proposal of compulsory I.S.I. certification mark for food colours and their preparations. This can be extended to other food additives, condensed milk, butter and baby foods and later on to cheese, ice-cream.

I.S.I. is of considered opinion that there should be no exemption to any of the certified foods from the purview of the P.F.A. Act. Hygienic standards for food industries especially the employee's hygiene should be given a statutory shape. It was suggested that special project be taken over for checking adulteration of butter etc. with animal body fats.

All India Retail Foodgrains dealers Association : (Sh. N. I. Shah)

Shri Agarwal appreciated that work done by the Govt. of Maharashtra and suggested that cooperation of the industry should be obtained by holding discussion with them for removing adulteration. He stressed upon for providing sufficient marketing facilities of food grains, so that the products could conform to standards. He was also of the opinion that implementation of food laws should be taken over by the State Governments. The following further suggestions were made by them :

1. Inspectors' training is very essential.
2. Punishment should be graded according to the gravity of offence.

Minor technical offences should be dealt leniently.

Shri Agarwal agreed with I.S.I. that P.F.A. authority should check the foods certified by I.S.I. or Agmark.

3. Sophisticated instruments should be made available to the laboratories by the Government of India.

**Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry :
(Mr. G. L. Bansal & Shri V. S. Agarwal)**

The following suggestions were made :

1. The adulterated and sub-standard foods should not be considered to be synonymous. A study should be made as to which food items are generally found to be adulterated. The article like aluminium foils being sold as substitute of silver foils should either be completely banned or licenced.
2. The enforcement machinery is not adequate which should be geared up.

Hotel and Halwaies Federation : (Sada Jivat Lal)

1. All the articles of foods should be sold in packed container as the manufacturers like Halwai cannot ascertain the quality of the food when purchased in loose.
2. The samples of raw materials used for preparation of various sweets etc. should not be drawn but the samples of only final product should be taken to judge for its quality.
3. Adulterated foods should be differentiated from sub-standard foods on the basis of its injurious nature.

Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union : (Shri P. H. Bhatt)

1. A few selected laboratories in the country should be strengthened rather than opening more laboratories.
2. Method of analysis should form part of the rules & the standards should be redrafted on the lines of Codex/I.S.I. format.
3. The states should take over the implementation of the food laws and I.S.I. should have pre-check system. It was desired that there should be some protection given to such government agencies which are undertaking the certification schemes.
4. warranty should be issued by food corporation and other public undertakings and samples should also be drawn from these manufacturing sector.

Food Corporation of India : (Dr. S. V. Pingale)

Food Corporation of India has set up laboratories which examine 125,000 to 140,000 samples annually. Food Corporation is willing to give warranty if there is no tempering of bags at a later stage. A case of Bajra contaminated with orget was quoted where different results were given by different laboratories, hence it was suggested that standard methods should be worked out.

**Jt. Health Officer, Municipal Corporation, Madras :
(Dr. P. R. Krishnamurti)**

Municipal Corporation, Madras has got a well equipped laboratory, but for want of funds it could not have sophisticated instruments. The Judiciary was giving the lenient punishment as in most of the cases, it has been observed that the imprisonment given is till rising of the court.

The **Secretary** offered the following comments with regard to various points raised by members and invitees while giving their views on the implementation of food laws :

1. The suggestion of giving powers to the police officers under the P.F.A. Act has been considered at length at the time of amendment of the Act in 1964 and it was not considered desirable to give such powers to the police officers due to lack of technical knowledge and other factors.

2. The question of having more appellate laboratories has already been considered but this was not found to be practical.

3. The cause of variation in the results between various laboratories has been discussed by experts previously and it was suggested that the proper procedure of sampling, sealing and packing will have to be laid down to avoid the variation in the results.

4. The programme of training of food inspectors is being carried out at the state headquarters of each state and the training of the analyst has already been started at Central Food Lab. Calcutta.

5. As regards the delay in the food analysis by the public analyst, a proposal is already under consideration where the period of sub-meeting reports of perishable commodities is being further reduced.

6. As regards the amalgamation of food and drugs administration, the matter has been discussed with the Drugs Controller of India and it was of the considered opinion that the laboratory services undertaking the analysis of foods, drug, excise, water and air pollution could be integrated conveniently to avoid duplication of efforts. However, the enforcement machinery at this stage cannot be amalgamated, because the methods of manufacture. Licencing in being in the two cases are different.

7. It was recommended that qualification of the food inspectors should be upgraded as the sanitary inspectors are not able to handle the work more efficiently. A B.Sc. in chemistry with experience in food technology will be more desirable.

8. As regards the qualifications of public analyst, the report of the Act and Rules Sub-Committee has discussed this point in detail and it has been recommended that B.Sc. with 10 years experience as minimum qualification and with training at the Central Food Laboratory followed by an examination to qualify for the post is sufficient safeguard to attract the best candidates.

9. As regards the differentiation between sub standard and adulterated goods, the recommendations of the Act and Rules Sub-Committee are before the members.

10. The standards for silver leaves and licencing the commodity is already prescribed under the rules.

It was suggested that a provision be made in the rule that all such articles which can be used for human consumption as well as for other purposes, a label should be affixed on the container if such product is not for human consumption as otherwise it will be presumed that an article is for human consumption.

11. The suggestion that all the food laboratories should be under the control of the state government will be taken up with the states.

12. The state governments will also be requested to provide legal assistance to the food inspectors and others in the courts.

13. The state governments will again be requested to create separate cells in their Directorates so as to have a very close look and supervision over the work of the food inspectors of the local bodies and to coordinate with Central Government.

14. As regards the financial assistance for the development of food laboratories, the matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance. For foreign exchange the requests should be made to their respective state governments.

15. As regards survey to find out the extent of adulteration in the country, it was suggested that the I.C.M.R. should be requested for undertaking this survey. The state governments will, however, help in the analysis of foods.

Representation from United Commercial Corporation, Bombay :—

Mr. M. G. Karmally and Mr. F. E. Shakir appeared on behalf of the United Commercial Corporation, Bombay to present their case for the use of saccharin in supari. They referred to the comments of Dr. Jhala wherein it has been informed that saccharin is not harmful to human body in the proportion proposed by the United Commercial Corporation for use in supari. The representatives informed that it is not possible to use sugar because it becomes sticky. Regarding control of toxins, it was informed that the mode of application of saccharin is such that the toxins etc. present are destroyed as supari is heated before soaking in saccharin solution and again it is heated to 75° for drying. It was suggested that saccharin to an extent of 300 ppm should be allowed.

No. 6-23/72-PH(F & N) Pt II

From

The Secretary,
Central Committee for Food Standards,
Directorate General of Health Services,
New Delhi.

To

- i) All Members of C.C.F.S.
- ii) All Invities.

New Delhi, the 11th July 1973

Subject : 18th Meeting of Central Committee for Food Standards.

Sir,

I am forwarding herewith the Draft Proceedings of the 18th Meeting of Central Committee for Food Standards held at New Delhi on 4-5 April, 1973 and to request that your comments, if any, may kindly be sent to this Dte. within one month from the date of issue of this letter. If no reply is received by that date, it will be presumed that you have no comments to offer and find the minutes in order.

It will be highly appreciated if you kindly send your comments as early as possible enabling this Directorate to finalise the minutes.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd/- DEBI MUKHERJEE)
for Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards.



सत्यमेव जयते

**Draft Proceedings of the 18th Meeting of the Central Committee for
Food Standards, held on 4th and 5th April, 1973 at New Delhi.**

The 18th meeting of the Central Committee for Food Standards was held on 4th and 5th April, 1973 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. B. Shrivastav, Director General of Health Services. Prof. A. K. Kishu, Hon'ble Union Dy. Minister for Health and F. P. was kind enough to inaugurate the meeting. The list of participants is attached (Annexure-I).

The Chairman extended a cordial welcome to all the participants and emphasised the importance of this Committee at the helm of the nation. He thanked Prof. Kishu for his keen interest in the subject of prevention of food adulteration as is evident from the fact that he used to discuss the implementation of food laws with him or his officers quite often, to have a first hand knowledge about the subject. The Chairman was very particular that in this process of implementation of food laws, one has to be realistic and should appreciate the point of view of the people who produce food grains and food materials; who distribute this material; and ultimately the people who return this material to the consumers. The Chairman also emphasised the importance of the presence of traditional invitees to this conference from various groups and categories of the manufacturers, wholesalers retailers as without their cooperation, no amount of legislation can take us far. The Chairman once again thanked Prof. Kishu for the reason that in spite of Parliament being in Session, he could find some time to be with us to inaugurate the meeting.

Before concluding, the Chairman appreciated the help, collaboration, and technical advice of the retiring members and extended cordial welcome to the new members with the hope that same cooperation would be received from them.

Item No. I. Report of Secretary :

Shri D. S. Chadha, Secretary, while welcoming the members and invites, remarked that the meeting is being held after a period of about 11 months.

The services of the following retiring members, whose associations and contributions have been very useful to the Committee, are placed on record :

1. Smt. Krishna Basrur, Hony General Secretary,
Consumer Guidance Society,
Bombay.

2. **Shri Gurdip Singh,**
Deputy Public Analyst,
Punjab.

A cordial welcome was extended to the following new members :

1. **Mrs. Kamala Sohoni,**
Chairman, Consumers Guidance Society, Bombay.
2. **Shri Delip Singh, Dy, Public Analyst, Punjab.**
3. **Col. S. Kaul, Director of Health Services, J & K**
4. **Director of Health Services, Tripura.**

The Secretary informed that during the last year, the following sub-committees met whose recommendations will be considered in appropriate agenda items.

1. **Pesticide Residue Sub-Committee ;**
2. **Pilfer-proof Sampling and Sealing Sub-committee ;**
3. **Workshop of Analysts Sub-committee ;**
4. **Oils and Fats Sub-Committee ;**
5. **Special Sub-committee ;**
6. **Joint meeting of Analysts and Act and Rules Sub-committee.**

The following few important points made by certain sub-committees need special consideration of the Committees :-

1. A quick screening method, not involving sophisticated instruments etc. for pesticides residus analysis, has been envolved by Dr. Diwan of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi and Mr. Mathew of Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta. These papers would be circulated to all the laboratories for their comments and adoption, with modifications, if any.

2. The packing of food articles in plastic containers is the new field where greater attention and care is required. The Food Additives Sub-committee has formulated a question airs in this regard so that the necessary data could be collected for consideration of the Committee.

3. In the last session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, F. A. O. and other concerned authorities were requested to arrange a seminar/conference on food standardisation in one of the Asian countries during 1973-74 under the auspices of FAO authorities.

4. The problem of differentiating between sub-standard and adulterated foods and setting of an Advisory Board by Maharashtra Govt. was also brought to the notice of the members. The subject will be discussed at the relevant portion.

The members were informed that the setting up of Food Standardisation and Research Laboratory, Ghaziabad is under process. Central Food Squad has been able to do some commendable work in checking adulteration cases in Delhi, Jodhpur Kanpur and few other places.

The members were informed that Central Food Laboratory has imported training to about 25 trainees from various States in the method of analysis of pesticide residues etc.

The members were informed that assistance to the State/local bodies laboratories in the 5th Five Year Plan is already under consideration. The State Govt. are requested to send the information, in the proforma already circulated, to give an idea of requirement of each laboratory. Also a proposal to sell commonly used food articles such as spices, edible oils, ghee, food colours and butter under compulsory certification mark is under consideration.

Inaugural address by Prof. A. K. Kishu, Hon'ble Dy. Minister for Health and F.P.

On the request of D. G., the Hon'ble Dy. Minister while inaugurating the meeting pointed out that food adulteration is a crime because with poisonous food people not only get sick but sometimes die.

There have been number of food poisoning cases where paralysis has occurred due to consumption of adulterated oil or kesari dal. Frequent cases of liquor poisoning have also taken place in the country, So, one cannot close eyes to this menace and we have to rise to the occasion. In order to do so, he emphasised that the cooperation of people in every walk of life is very necessary and an atmosphere to create public opinion, which is the main tool in the hands of social workers, is also needed.

Regarding the question of sub-standard and adulterated foods, he hoped that sound and rational conclusions on this delicate question will be made by this technical body. He informed that he is aware of certain lacuna in the P. F. A. Act and proposal are under way for its amendment.

Regarding implementation of the P. F. A. Act, he mentioned about the lack of coordination cooperation between various bodies like Central Govt., State Govt. and

Municipal Corporation and stressed for coordination at various levels, which is very essential for proper implementation of the Act.

As, the implementation of the Act by the Municipalities and local bodies has not achieved the desired goal, he is of the view the State Governments have to wake up and gear up their State machinery.

The police has limited powers under the Criminal Procedure Code and it is not at all deterrent. He congratulated the Police Commissioner, Calcutta, who is trying his best to catch hold of this widespread menace.

Regarding food testing laboratories he said that it is a matter of regret that we have not been able to establish sufficient number of well equipped laboratories but informed that the proposal to equip the laboratories has already been taken up with the Planning Commission.

He wished to have the cooperation of the universities, schools and colleges, people of different professions, political parties irrespective of their ideologies, to come forward and raise a hue and cry and wage a war against adulteration. Public opinion is the strongest and sharpest weapon that should be build up with which it would be possible to fight this menace. As far as health is concerned, it is essentially an educational activity and the use of mass media such as radio, television, newspaper, the press and films are essential to rouse public opinion, awareness and consciousness.

Appealing to the manufacturers, distributors and consumers of food articles for help and guidance in tackling this problem, he stated that only by cooperation and coordination at various levels it is possible to served good, healthy and nutritious food to the country.

Before closing he wished all success to the deliberations of this technical committee and expected usfull and beneficial outcomes of the proceedings to the Govt. as well as to the country as a whole.

Dr. P. Diesh, Addl. Director General of Health Services offered a vote of thanks to Hon'bl Professor Kisku, Union Dy Minister of Health & F. P. and Director General, the Chairman of the meeting, and the participants and expected that fruitful results will come out from the deliberation of the Committee.

The following firms who have represented their cases were heard for their views. The names of the member organizations and persons who represented them, is indicated in Appendix II.

The Chairman stressed that the hygienic conditions of the restaurants should be well-maintained.

4. Bombay Kariana Colour & Chemical Merchants Association.

The formation of moulds, insect infestation are the rules of nature and hence substandard should be differentiated from adulteration. Substandard article should not be considered as violation of the Act. Standards specified under the Rules should take into consideration such factors.

The representative also pointed out that a reasonable standards for Indian cassia should be prescribed because 70% of this, is exported to U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. He also suggested that there should be a proper representation for the trade on spices, oils and fats and foodgrains sub-committees.

The Chairman assured to look into the question of giving proper representation and informed that the members were well aware of the fact that due to climatic and other factors, some insect infestation does take place, hence reasonable precautions should be taken to avoid it. It may also be looked into how far such infestation can reasonably be allowed. It was complained that sometimes samples are taken from warehouses where they are to be cleaned. This needed a little care on the part of implementation machinery.

5. Mudi Bazar Association :

The representative highlighted that there is deliberate omission of mensrea by Parliament in the PFA Act. He suggested that judges should be given free hand and the minium punishment should be deleted. He suggested that the definition of substan dard in the Drugs Act could be adopted. He was not in favour of sale of sub-standard foods. He suggested that before sanctioning prosecution, the party should be heard. He suggested that before adopting any method of an anlysis, it should be sufficiently tried and there should be no victimisation due to inadvertent error of analysis. With regards to labelling of components of compounded asafoetida, he desired that this may be adopted after the methods of estimation of components are envolved. Regarding the compulsory certification of foods, he suggested that beginning may be made from important foods, like foodgrains rice etc. He complained about the laws not being implemented in the public sector undertakings. He argued that Section 17 should remain. He pleaded for retaining the warranty clause but suggested that a time limit be

prescribed for each food item. He suggested that amendments should be publicised for the guidance of all concerned.

The Chairman agreed that wide publicity should be given to amendments in regional languages as well.

6. All India Hotel & Halwais Federation, Bombay :

The representative suggested that articles of food and drinks should be sold under certified declaration that they conform to the standards so that the hotelers, who are consumers, are in no way penalised for no fault of their own. He also suggested that the raw materials, which are not sold by the Hotelers, should not be sampled. He also suggested that SNF in buffallow milk should also be reduced proportionately as the fat is being reduced from 6 to 5 percent.

7. Punjab Halwai Association, Amritsar :

The representative highlighted the variation in fat content of the cows and buffaloes' milk depending upon the lactation period and other factors. He further suggested that fat content of the boiled milk varies in different portions of the karahi as SNF gets burnt alongside the karahi. Similarly the results vary in case of dahi taken from different portions of Kunda. It was informed that Punjab Govt. has constituted committees to consider the problem of food adulteration.

Before starting the next agenda, the members noted the action taken on the recommendations made by the committee at its last meeting and also the comments of various members on the proceeding circulated. The necessary corrections have been made accordingly which may be seen at app III.

Agenda item No. 2 — Report of Pesticide Residue Sub-committee.

Dr. Paharia, Chairman of the Sub-committee, while submitting the report of the sub-committee, highlighted three points (1) Good agriculture practices should be developed so that pesticide residues is not on the high side ; (2) it is necessary to find out the pesticide residues that are found in our items of food ; and (3) these studies should be correlated with pharmacological investigations whether such residues are likely to pose any health problem.

The chairman emphasised the importance to develop the competence of detecting the pesticide level in the food materials and stated that monitoring activity and data collection activity have to start both in regard to the residue level and to actual toxicity.

At least each laboratory in a State should draw samples at different periods of time, at various places from the field, from the storage and consumer level and data will have to be collected. A proposal to give assistance for these analysis is also under consideration with Planning Commission.

Secretary, C. C. F. S. informed that some screening techniques like TLC as suggested by Dr. Diwan of agricultural Research Institute and Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, could be adopted by the States with little training as this involve any sophisticated equipment.

Dr. Kaul, D. H. S., Jammu & Kashmir, suggested that there should be a schedule of training courses on Zonal basis which should be adopted by various institutions so that technical staff is trained and is ready to take up the work. The Chairman suggested that the following laboratories could undertake the training courses :

1. Public Health Laboratory, Poona.
2. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
3. Central Plant Protection and Training Institute, Hyderabad.
4. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi.
5. National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.
6. Hindustan Lever Laboratory, Bombay.
7. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
8. Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.

The quantum, syllabus, duration, type of training, and minimum requirements of the candidates should also be worked out.

Dr. Varadarajan suggested that one of the responsibilities of the pesticides manufacturers should be to ensure that their products are not being misused.

Dr. Pingale stressed for colouring of seeds sprayed with heavy doses of pesticides so that it could be easily identified. He promised to supply data on pesticide residue analysis and suggested that publicity should be given to guard the people against their misuse. The Chairman while clarifying the functions of various committees and boards, suggested that Pesticide Board is taking all precautions of manufacture, Licencing, distribution of Pesticides etc. whereas C. C. F. S. is concerned with pesticide residue in foods. Our association will be useful to one another.

Dr. Paharia informed that in the absence of data available in our country, tolerances prescribed by other countries or international agencies has to be taken into consi-

deration. The FAO/WHO recommendations in this respect have taken into consideration and due consideration have been given to our food habits. Based on these factors, the tolerances for cereals and cereal milled products have been suggested at half the level recommended by Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Committee approved the tolerances recommended by the sub-committee.

Item No. 3 Report of Pilfer Proof Sampling and Sealing Sub-committee

The Secretary introduced the report of the sub-committee and highlighted the following important items :

The variations in the results of analysis in various laboratories, because of tempering of samples, could be avoided by pilfer proof sampling and sealing adopted by Agmark authorities. This should in the first instance be adopted as a pilot project in one or two areas and both types of seals—water mark and without water mark be used. The A. M. A. will supply the names of adhesive manufacturers. It was suggested that ways and means be considered of checking tampering at other stages or in laboratories also. There is need for proper recording and coding of samples in laboratory. Some methods should be standardised. Director, C. F. L., Calcutta may do this in consultation with other States.

The types of capsules suggested by M/s Metal Box should also be considered and its working demonstrated if these may be of use in preventing pilfering of samples.

The Committee discussed in detail the desirability of reducing the time period of analysis by public analysts but in view of the difficulties in adopting the different time periods recommended and keeping in view the laboratory facilities available (for various categories of foods) suggested that the period of 60 days be reduced to 45 days.

The committee agreed with the suggestion of the sub-committee that in case of samples conforming to standards, Food Inspector may simply inform so, to the vendor, under rule 9 and need not send the detailed report.

The Committee agreed to the suggestion that in case food inspector makes complaint against an analysis report, he could do so with permission of Food (Health) Authority.

The Committee, after having gone into the judgment of a Delhi case regarding insect infestation, recommended that insect infestation should not be permitted whereas fruits damaged due to insect infestation may be permitted upto 5% by count

or 5 mg/100 g of uric acid, whichever, is less. The term insect infestation and insect damaged should clearly be defined.

In order to allow the Dy./Asstt. Public Analyst to carry on the functions of Public analyst in his absence the Committee agreed that Rule 7(3) be amended so as to empower Dy./Asstt. Public Analyst to sign the report of analysis.

The Committee also recommended that minimum criteria for a food laboratory should be prescribed for efficient running of the laboratory.

Item No. 4 Report of Workshop of Analysts

1. Prohibition of use of silver leaves

Having noted that aluminium leaves are used in place of silver leaves in foods, the Committee agreed to the recommendation of the sub-committee that use of silver or any other such decorative leaves should be prohibited in confectionery, sweets, etc. for decorative purpose whatsoever.

2. Standards of Amchur and Imli

The committee was informed that draft standards of amchur and imli to be considered for adoption under P. F. A. Rules are awaited from the Public Analyst, Rajasthan, as promised by him in the sub-committee meeting.

3. Standards of Butter Milk

The possibility of laying down standards for butter milk were considered and it was the general opinion that minimum general characteristics may be laid down where addition of undesirable elements like artificial sweener, vegetable fats etc. may be prohibited. Shri Janardana Aiyar was requested to send the draft standards.

The committee noted with grave concern that the tin used for tinning utensils mostly contained lead which could be injurious and suggested for some preventives measures against such health hazards. It was suggested that I. S. I. will make an investigation from manufacturers and submit detailed note for the consideration of the Committee.

4. Distinction between Bura & Khandsari

It was suggested that differentiating characteristics between khandsari and bura may be circulated to analysts for their guidance.

5. Assistance to State Laboratories

The committee was informed that information from the States is being collected with regard to their equipment requirements and a proposal to give financial assistance to the States and local bodies for the development of laboratory facilities is under consideration.

Item No. 5 Report of the Oils and Fats Sub-committee

a) **Iodine value of maize oil** : The Committee recommended that 40 to 50 samples of maize oil should be collected and analysed at the following 5 laboratories so as to collect more data in order to review the Standards of iodine value of maize oil from 110—128 to 103-128 as suggested by M/s. Anil Starch Products Ltd.

1. Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.
2. Public Analyst Laboratory, Haryana.
3. Public Analyst Laboratory, Baroda.
4. Public Analyst Laboratory, Kerala.
5. Municipal Corporation Laboratory, Delhi.

b) **Standards for Toria Oil** : The Committee was of the opinion that standards for mustard, toria and rape seed oils be so aligned that toria oil and rape seed oil can be covered under same specifications as for mustard oil. It was therefore recommended that these oils may be included in the definition of mustard oil. It was also suggested that methods of differentiation between these oil be carried out for future work.

c) **Refractive Index of Mustard Oil** : The Committee accepted that the B. R. value corresponding to refractive index of 1.4668 for mustard oil be prescribed against the present value corresponding to refractive index of 1.4663 as suggested by Oil Millers' Association.

d) Use of colours and flavours in "Margarin"

The Committee discussed in detail the proposal regarding the permission for use of colour, (annato) and flavour in Margarin. The recommendations of the Food Additives Sub-committee were also considered. Keeping in view the nutritional value of margarin, the Committee agreed to the addition of annato colour and permitted flavours in margarin. It was also suggested that starch should be added in 1 : 10,000

parts so as to identify it from butter easily. The committee was of the view that addition of colour and flavour in larger pack may give rise to scope of adulteration, so it was recommended that the addition of colour and flavours in margarin should only be permitted in small packages of 1 kg. or below as adulteration of butter with margarin in small packs will be uneconomical. Proper labelling conditions, has to be laid down for sale etc. of margarin.

e) Standards of cotton seed oil-BR reading

The committee agreed to amend the B. R. value to 55.6-60.2 as suggested by Indian Standards Institution against the B. R. reading of 57.9 to 60.2 under PFA Rules, in case of cotton seed oil.

f) Standards for imported rape seed oil

Dr. Chakravarti mentioned about the difficulties being experienced by him in interpreting results of imported rape seed oil but it was pointed out that realistic view should be taken on such imported oils. Having noted the necessity of separate specification for imported rape seed oil, it was recommended that more samples of imported rape seeds and oil extracted from rape seeds by the millers should be collected from the State Trading Corporation and got analysed in the five laboratories mentioned under (1) of Item No. 5 above, for consideration of the committee.

g) Standards for Water melon seed oil

The Committee was informed that only a small quantity of this edible oil is being produced in Gujarat and hence it was suggested that more data should be collected regarding the quantity being produced and whether there is need for laying down the standards.

Item No. 6 Report of the Food Additives Sub-committee Procedure of application for permission to use new food additives or to extend the use of food additives in additional items of food

The Committee discussed in detail the problem of the application procedure prepared by the Sub-committee and recommended that the proforma with minor modifications as suggested may be adopted for applicants for permission to use food additives. The Sectt. should not be very particular with the columns if the data is available with the Sectt. The sub-committee may consider the use of Ethyl maltol—a flavour booster.

b) Addition of certain amino acids, polythenols, aldehydes and ketones in tea manufacturer

The Committee agreed to the recommendations of the sub-committee for not permitting the addition of amino acids, polyphenols, aldehydes, ketones or other chemicals in tea.

c) Use of Nisin and Sorbic Acid in preparation of Gajar Halwa.

As advised by the sub-committee, the addition of nisin and sorbic acid in Gajar Halwa was not recommended.

d) Use of preservatives in dehydrated rosogollas and dehydrated vadas

The Committee agreed to the recommendation of the sub-committee for the use of the following additives—food grade quality—in—

i) Dehydrated Rasgollas

- 1) SO_2 —not more than 100 ppm (100 mg/kg)
- 2) BHA— not more than 0.02 percent, calculated on the basis of fat content.

ii) Dehydrated Varas—

only BHA—not more than 0.02 percent, calculated on the basis of fat content.

e) Use of sodium stearoyl—2—lactylate or Calcium Stearoyl—2—lactylate as emulsifiers in bread

The Committee agreed to the recommendation of the sub-committee that essential data in the proforma and the specific method for its detection and quantitative estimation must be provided by the applicant before this can be considered.

f) Food-grade Solvents

The Committee agreed to the recommendation of the Sub-committee that food grade iso-propanol may be permitted as solvent for use in food industries.

g) Reclassification and amendment of P. F. A. Rules—regarding food-additives

The committee was informed that the classification and reediting of the food additives chapter under P, F. A. Rules will be provided by Dr. K.K G. Menon of Hindutan Levers.

h) Use of Longining as a flavouring substance

The committee was informed that M/s Bush Boak Allen (India) Ltd., will provide a positive or a negative list of flavouring materials for consideration and inclusion in the P. F. A. Rules. The information as available from C. F. T. R. I., Mysore and Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow will be circulated to the members.

i) Use of Plastics as food packaging material

The Committee discussed in detail the use of various types of plastic materials in food packaging with special reference to P. V. C. manufactured by M/s. National Organic Chemicals Industries Ltd. and other manufacturers. The Chairman pointed out that the conditions in our country are different from western countries and we have to be careful about the after-use of these packages. Certain packages permitted for certain types of food may be used for other types of foods where these containers may be harmful and poses health hazard.

Dr. Hari Bhagwan suggested that consumer education campaign should be undertaken so as to take adequate steps against misuse of these plastic containers. I. S. I. is already developing the methodology of standardizing the methods of extraction etc.

Shri Daya Nand informed that they have not been informed of the plasticizer to be used, and further C. F. T. R. I., Mysore has not carried out strong trials. He, however, suggested that temporary clearance for trial purposes, as requested by M/s. Kissan Products, be given to test the suitability. According to his views these containers are not safe where heat treatment is involved.

The after use of HDPE for purposes other than vanaspati may also be looked into.

Dr. Varadraj and Dr. Hari Bhagwan suggested that PVC manufactured by M/s. NOCIL may be permitted on the condition that the products manufactured out of this raw material carries some mark of identification.

The data supplied with regard to catalysts, stabilisers and auxillary materials in Polystyrene and extractibility data in case of such film was not complete and hence it was suggested that complete data be obtained.

After lengthy discussion, Committee recommended that list of permissible ingredients for the manufacture of plastic containers may be provided and a special sub-committee may be formed. The whole question regarding the use of plastics material be considered and broad lines laid down for the consideration of the committee.

j) Use of mono-sodium glutamate

In view of the fact that there are certain doubts regarding safe use of this additive in U. S. A. as pointed out by Smt. Vaccha, the Committee recommended that more details should be obtained regarding use of this additive e.g. specific types of foods, processing condition and the concentration of the additive to be used. Mrs. Vaccha was requested to supply the latest information available with her.

k) Use of Esters of para-hydroxy benzoic acid as preservative.

The Committee recommended the use of food-grade quality of esters of para-hydroxy benzoic acid. This list of food items in which this class of preservatives may be used and the specific concentration of the preservatives to be used will be drawn up by Dr. K. K. G. Menon.

l) Use of Antioxidants, emulsifiers and stabilizers in Flavouring agents.

The Committee recommended that antioxidants which are permitted under PFA Rules 59 may be used in flavouring agents, in concentration not exceeding 0.01 percent.

As for use of stabilizers and emulsifiers in flavouring agents, the Committee was of the view that detailed information should be collected and sent to C. F. T. R. I. for their opinion and consideration of the committee.

m) Addition of coal-tar dyes to chillias sauce,

The Committee recommended the use of permitted water soluble coal-tar red colours in chillias sauce. The Committee recommended that administrative instruction may be issued so as to withdraw the prosecutions already launched in this regard in the courts.

n) Use of lacquers for food cans

The Committee agreed to the recommendation that detailed data as suggested in the case of plastics be obtained in the questionnaire adopted for plastics.

o) Use of paraffin wax in confectionery

The Committee agreed to the recommendation of the sub-committee for not permitting the use of paraffin wax in confectionery.

Item No. 7 Report of the Special Sub-committee

The notification based on 16th meeting of the C.C.F.S. as recommended by the Special Sub-committee was reconsidered as certain members who had difficulties in implementing recommendations wanted C.C.F.S. to reconsider these.

a) The first important item was the time-period for sending the report of the sample by the Public Analyst as specified in sub-rule (3) of Rule 7. The Committee after considering various pros and cons of the problem suggested that this should be brought down to 45 days for all foods though it is desirable that the same should be further reduced,

b) The difficulties of Public Analysts in filling form III 'in Appendix A were discussed in detail. All the analysts were of the views that this will confuse the courts and hence should be dropped whereas certain members were of the opinion that it will help the courts in forming an opinion about the extent of adulteration. Committee recommended that column relating to extent of deviation be deleted. (The chairman has desired to defer this amendment for next meeting).

Dr. Hari Bhagwan suggested and the Committee agreed that the words 'various' be changed by 'some' on p 43 of the agenda where it is mentioned that views of various manufacturers were not in favour of the amendment to compulsory certification of colours.

Item No. 8 Report of Joint Committee of Analysts and Act & Rules Sub-committees.

Standards for Honey

The Committee was of the view that fructose/glucose ratio may be fixed at 0.9 for the time-being whereas for the HMF value of more samples be collected in the laboratories already collaborating in the work since the interim data has shown its values higher than the proposed limit of 40 ppm. Till then this may be deferred. These samples may also be analysed at Bee Research Institute.

Dr. Narang's reports of some Agmark samples not conforming to standards, should be looked into in consultation with Agmark authorities.

Item No. 9 Standards for Wheat Products

The recommendations of the sub-committee that gluten content of atta, maida

and suji may be raised to the 7, 8 and 9 percent respectively subject to the comments of Dr. Pingale was brought to the notice of the members. Dr. Pingale agreed to these figures. In respect of alcoholic acidity, he was of the opinion that this can be brought down to 0.12% for maida and suji. The Committee accepted the recommendations.

Item No. 10 Standards for various food products :

i) Moisture in Corn Flakes

The Committee agreed to the recommendations of the sub committee that moisture in corn flakes be laid down at 7.5%.

ii) Standards for Masalas

The recommendations of the Sub-committee were accepted that general standards like freedom from dirt, absence of mould growth, insect infestation, colouring matter and other hazardous materials be laid down. The committee recommended that composition of the product should be given on the label in descending order, maximum acid insoluble ash permitted in any of the spices may also be prescribed. Certain members brought to the notice of the committee the prosecutions launched in such cases where masalas have been analysed and compared with standards of curry powder. The committee desired that instructions should be issued to States to withdraw such prosecution. The Chairman stated that this will be looked into.

iii) Standards for alcoholic beverages

The Committee discussed in detail the desirability of prescribing detailed specifications for alcoholic beverages, but it was brought out that alcohol is a State subject in State List II of the Constitution, and it will be desirable that Law Ministry be consulted whether the alcohols are foods or not and whether quality standards can laid down, Further, in view of the fact that different States are having different standards for various types of country liquors these different regional standards for different varieties of alcoholic beverages should be taken into consideration, The Excise Commissioners of States may also be consulted. It may be looked into whether a broad standard for alcoholic beverages or detailed specifications should be laid down.

iv) **Manufacture of Coffee, Chicory, with Glucose.**

The Committee agreed to the recommendation of the sub-committee that manufacture of coffee-chicory mixture with glucose may be permitted for the export purposes but care should be taken that it does not find its way back in the home market. It was also suggested that limits of arsenic and copper should not exceed the limits prescribed for glucose in the Indian Pharmacopoeia. The Committee endorsed to the views previously expressed in one of the meetings that for export purposes, if an importing country wants to import certain foods which do not conform to our standard we may have no objection, so long either the importing country's rules permit it or special request is received from the importing country.

v) **Standards for Tea Dust**

The Committee agreed to the report of the sub-committee that the views of ISI and Tea Board be obtained whether (i) the spices should be included in the definition of tea, and (ii) tea dust is food and if so the standards to be applicable to tea dust; whether this can be accommodated in the present definition and standards of tea.

vi) **Standards for Toned Milk**

The Committee while agreeing with the views of the sub-committee did not find any objection to the standardisation of solids-not-fat in toned, double toned, reconstituted or standardised milk by any means available to a dairy manufacturer.

vii) **Standards for Dahi**

The Committee noted the suggestion of the sub-committee that further studies should be carried out in collaboration with Baroda Dairy and National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal with regard to changes in composition of the milk and dahi prepared from the same milk.

viii) **Standards for Boiled Milk**

The Committee noted the observation of Central Food Laboratory as reported

by the sub-committee that data did not envisage any change in the standards of boiled milk but however recommended that further studies be carried out in Haryana, Punjab and Maharashtra Governments with regard to the samples of boiled milk taken when a small quantity of milk is left in Karahi.

ix) Standards for Black Pepper (Pin heads)

- a) The Committee agreed to the sub-committee's report that separate standards for pin-heads, in accordance with Agmark standards, be prescribed.
- b) The Committee agreed to the sub-committee's views that mineral oil should not be permitted in coating of black pepper for prevention of mould growth or to allow a certain percentage of mould growth on black pepper. Regarding use of edible vegetable oils, the committee was of the opinion that vegetable oils may develop rancidity and hence this aspect should be examined in consultation with C.F.T.R.I. which will supply data regarding rancidity if edible oils are to be used.
- c) The representative of Agmark informed that limits of extraneous matters under the Agmark for varieties of black pepper will be brought in line with the P.F.A.

Item No. 11 Amendent to P. F A. Rules :

i) Labelling of Milk Bottles

The Committee discussed in detail the problem of embossing the type of milk on caps and the use of various coloured caps for bottling different types of milk. The Committee was of the view that the problem needs to be examined more deeply by a small group. The idea of using various number of strips may also be considered. In the meantime, the implementation of the rule may be deferred.

ii) Labelling of components in respect of compounded asafetida.

Keeping in view the difficulties in the methods of estimation of various constituents, it was recommended that collaborative studies should be carried out to have standard methods of estimation of various constitutions of compounded asafetida.

Till then the question of compulsory certification may be deferred. However, the starch contents could be mentioned on the label, as the methods of estimation are available. The Director C.F.L. will supply the method.

The detection of colophony in asafoetida/compounded asafoetida by the Thin Layer Chromotography as suggested by Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta and Public Analyst, Poona, was discussed at length. Both the analyst, confirmed this to be specific test for colophony and hence it was recommended that this method be circulated to all analysts for information, guidance and necessary action.

iii) Licensing of food articles

It was agreed that 'Burf-ka-Ladoo' (ice-balls) and sugarcane juice should be brought under the licensing condition.

As regards laying down of hygienic standards for various foods it was felt that it is premature to finalise these, but the sanitary codes and methods adopted by ISI be first examined for publication under the P.F.A. Rules.

iv) Division of sample in special cases

The Committee noted that Rule 22A is a directory and not mandatory as pointed out in various judgements of the High Courts. Hence, it was not considered necessary for making any special provision in case of samples when the quantities available are not accordance with the Rule 22A.

v) Licensing of Synthetic Beverages

The Committee noted that synthetic beverages are covered under F. P. O. and agreed that status quo may remain for licencing such products covered under the F. P. O.

vi) Issue of Warranty by Commission Agents

The committee found no reasons for exemption of warranty clause to Commission Agents and recommended that they should give warranty as they are the distributors of the food products and in some cases actually purchase them even. The Chairman desired that the complaints that certain manufacturers do not give warranty may be looked into as to how a food inspector can proceed against such offences.

vii) Labelling of Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian foods—

The Committee was in agreement with the recommendations of the sub-committee that it was not practicable to put down labelling requirements for vegetarian and non-vegetarian foods in view of the difficulty in differentiating between them.

viii) Labelling of Nutritional Foods

The Committee agreed with the recommendation of the sub-committee that the products claimed to be rich in minerals and vitamins should give the quantities of added vitamins/enrichments on the labels.

ix) Specimen signatures on warranty

The Committee considered the necessity of obtaining signatures of licensee on the application form but was of the view that signature of any employee on behalf of the licensee are valid for all purposes of law and hence it is not necessary to obtain the specimen signatures of the licensee.

x) Amendment to Labelling

Having noted the misuse of exemption for not giving manufacturer's name on containers of weight less than 60 gm, the Committee recommended that this relaxation should be withdrawn.

Item No. 12 Specifications for high protein foods

Committee was informed that ISI is already looking into it and in view of the complexity of the problem, it was recommended that more literature should be collected with regard to the composition, from various food manufacturers like Glaxo, Hoechst, Pfizer etc.

Item No. 13 Miscellaneous

i) Suggestion of Dr. B. D. Narang

The report of the sub-committee and the suggestion of Dr. Narang that standard of sarson oil may be amended so as to allow a certain admixture of Til oil as these seeds are allowed in mustard seeds, was discussed and it was suggested that the matter may be considered by Oils & Fats Sub-committee.

ii) **Suggestions of Public Analyst, Punjab.**

- a) As regards standards of iodised salt, the committee agreed to the recommendation of Sub-committee that a range from 20 to 30 ppm. of potassium iodate should be prescribed in consultation with the salt Advisory Board and the Adviser (Nutrition). The suggestion of deleting use of potassium iodide may also be looked into in consultation with the Ministry of Health.
- b) As regards interference of subsidiary dyes in coaltar dyes, it was suggested that the matter should be referred to Analysts Sub-committee for examination and suggestion.

iii) **Deletion of Word 'cane' from 'Cane sugar'**

The Committee recommended that the word 'cane' may be removed from the definition of 'cane sugar' since this standard applies to beet sugar also.

14. **Other items :**

i) **Use of soya flour in bread**

The Committee agreed to the request of Ministry of Agriculture to permit the use of edible soya flour in bread.

ii) **Standards for Butter Oil**

The committee recommended that Codex standards for butter oil should be circulated as required under the Act for inviting comments.

iii) **Percentage of sucrose in carbonated water :**

The committee agreed that the word 'sucrose' be changed to "total sugars expressed as sucrose" in the standard for carbonated waters since sucrose gets converted to reducing sugars in acidic media as prevalent in beverages. It was recommended that a circular in this regard should be sent to the public analysts immediately.

iv) **Interpretation of word 'cream' :**

The Committee discussed in detail the use of word cream and desired that this may be brought under Rule 37 and it should be publicised that cream in such cases is not milk cream.

v) Presence of Kesari Dal in other dals

The representatives of Food Corporation of India informed the members that a method similar to parboiling has been developed by National Research Institute, Hyderabad as a result of which kesari dal can be made non-toxic.

The Committee recommended that if the Food Corporation of India can take all the produce from the growers directly and process in the manner so that unprocessed dal does not find its way to the market, then the Govt. may permit its use. Unprocessed dal should not be allowed to be used.

vi) Dr. Vardrajan suggested that a sub-committee be constituted on "Science & Technology" or "Advance Science" where proposals for new topics be sent for discussion. Certain members wanted that the over due All India Analysts meeting be held immediately to discuss their difficulties.

vii) Shri Kapoor mentioned about certain difficulties whereby a general pictorial label is used on Fruit products by small scale manufacturers, but they have been prosecuted through the name of food is mentioned on the label. The Chairman assured that this will be looked into.

Before concluding Shri Rangnekar, Commissioner, Foods & Drugs Administration, Maharashtra extended an invitation for holding the next meeting of the Central Committee for Food Standards in Bombay in January / Feb. 1974.

There being no other item for discussion, the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.

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APPENDIX—I

1. Dr. J. B. Shrivastav,
Director Genl. of Health Services
Chairman, Ex-Officio
2. Shri D. S. Chadha (Secy.)
Dte. Genl. of Health Services
New Delhi
3. Shri T. V. Mathew,
Director, Central Food Lab.
8, Kyd Street,
Calcutta-16
4. Shri S. Ramaswamy,
O. S. D. (Food), Dte. General
of Technical Development,
Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi
5. Shri I. K. Kapur,
Dte. Genl. of Tech. Development
Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi
6. Shri R. N. Chaturvedi,
Jt. Agri. Marketing Adviser,
Dte. of Marketing & Inspn.,
New Secretariat Bldg., Nagpur
7. Lt. Col. O. P. Kapur,
Food Inspection Unit,
Army Headquarters, New Delhi
8. Thiru K. Balasubramaniam,
Public Analyst,
King Instt. Guindy, Madras
9. Dr. B. D. Narang,
Public Analyst, Haryana,
Drugs & Food Testing Lab.
Sector 11, Chandigarh
10. Dr. S. B. Singh,
Public Analyst to the Govt.
of Uttar Pradesh,
Lucknow
11. Dr. S. S. Verma,
Director, Health, Railway Board,
New Delhi
12. Dr. A. C. Basu.
Dy. Director (F. P.)
Railway Board, New Delhi
13. Shri M. K. Rangnekar,
Commissioner of Foods & Drugs
Admn., Maharashtra State, Griha
Nirman Bhavan, Opposite Kala Nagar,
Bandra (East), Bombay-51
14. Shri N. H. Parikh,
Asstt. Commissioner of Foods
& Drugs Admn. Maharashtra State
Griha Nirman Bhavan, Opposite
Kala Nagar, Bandra (East) Bombay-51
15. Sh. P. K. Das, Public Analyst
to the Government of Assam,
Shillong
16. Dr. M. M. Sharan,
Dy. Public Analyst, Govt. of
Bihar, Patna
17. Shri P. Janardana Aiyar,
Chief Govt. Ayalyt, Govt. of
Kerala, Trivandrum
18. Shri A. Bhattacharyya,
Chief Public Analyst, Govt. of
Rajasthan, State Central P. H.
Laboratory, Jaipur

19. Shri C. P. Hartman,
Sr. Chemist & Public Analyst,
Anand Rao Circle, Govt. of Mysore,
Bangalore-9
20. Dr. L. K. Misra,
Jt. Director of Health Services,
Madhya Pradesh,
Bhopal
21. Dr. S. C. Chakraborty,
Public Analyst (Food & Water),
Central Combined Laboratory,
West Bengal, 2. Convent Lane,
Calcutta-15
22. Dr. T. J. Boman, Officer I/C &
Public Analyst, State Public
Health Laboratory,
Baroda
23. Dr. Hari Bhagwan,
Director, Agri. & Food Div.,
Indian Standards Institution,
9. Bahadurshah Zafar Marg,
Manak Bhavan, New Delhi-1
24. Shri F. G. T. Menezes,
Director (Vanaspati),
Dte. of Sugar & Vanaspati,
(Deptt. of Food),
Ministry of Food & Agri.,
Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-1
25. Dr. T. K. Sengupta,
State Small Pox Officer,
DHS., Nagaland, Kohima
26. Dr. S. Vardarajan,
Director of Research, Hindustan
Levers Ltd. Bombay-1
27. Dr. B. L. Amla,
Central Food Technological
Research Institute,
Mysore
28. Shri Delip Singh,
Dy. Public Analyst (Punjab),
Food & Drugs Testing Lab.,
Sector-II, Chandigarh
29. Col. S. Kaul,
Director Health Services,
Jammu & Kashmir, Jammu/Srinagar
30. Shri K. V. Gupta,
Asstt, Drugs Controller,
J & K, Jammu / Srinagar
31. Shri Daya Nand,
Director (F. & V. P.),
Deptt. of Food, New Delhi
32. Mrs. H. K. Lawande,
Advocate, High Court,
Bombay
33. Shri R. S. Chatim,
Public Analyst,
Bombay Municipal Corporation
34. Dr. (Mrs.) S. M. Vachha,
A. D. H. S. I/C State Public Health
Laboratory, Poona
35. Dr. M. C. Swaminathan,
Adviser (Nutrition),
D. G. H. S., New Delhi
36. Dr. S. L. Dhir,
DDG (Plg.) D. G. H. S.,
New Delhi

APPENDIX—II

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Name of the Representative
1.	National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Bombay	1. Dr. S. K. Dutta
2.	Delhi Milk Scheme, Delhi	1. Shri K. S. Gunnery 2. Shri M. N. Khan
3.	All India Hotels & Halwais Federation, 22-E, Connaught Place, New Delhi	Shri M. L. Aggarwal, Hon. Secretary
4.	All India Hotels & Halwais Federation, 243, Musjid Bunder Rd., Bombay-3	Shri M. H. Vyas, Hon. Gen. Secretary
5.	Bombay Kariana, Colour & Chemical Merchants' Association, Bombay	1. Sh. Amar V. Bhatt 2. Sh. Ajit K. Merchant, Hing Group 3. Shri Kantilal H. Shah
6.	Bombay Mudi Bazar Kariana Merchants' Association, Bombay	1. Shri V. B. Ganatra, Advocate, Supreme Court 2. Shri T. D. Khimersia
7.	Punjab Halwais Union, Punjab	1. Shri Taju Singh 2. Bawa Singh 3. Babu Ram 4. Hawela Singh
8.	Retail Grain Dealers' Federation, Bombay	1. Shri P. K. Nanda, Hon. Secretary 2. Shri N. I. Shah, Secretary
9.	Federetion of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry	1. Shri G. D. Awasthi 2. Shri R. S. Bisht
10.	All India Food Preservers' Association, New Delhi-55	1. Shri Y. K. Kapoor
11.	Kirana Committee, Khari Baoli, Delhi	1. Shri Padam Chand Gupta 2. Shri Ratan Lal

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| <p>37. Dr. S. V. Pingale,
Director (Quality Control),
Food Corporation of India,
New Delhi</p> <p>38. Maj. Gen. M. S. Boparai,
Sr, Cons. Prev. Med. Office of
DG. AFMS, Ministry of Defence,
M Block, New Delhi-1</p> <p>39. Dr. P. K. Datta,
Associate Professor,
All India Institute of Hygiene
and Public Health,
Calcutta</p> | <p>40. Dr. K. D. Paharia
Secretary, Central Insecticides
Board, Ministry of Agriculture,
New Delhi</p> <p>41. Dr. S. D. Vohra,
DADG (HE), Central Health
Education Bureau,
New Delhi</p> <p>42. Dr. H. L. Bami,
Director,
C. F. S. L.
New Delhi</p> |
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सत्यमेव जयते

Draft minutes of the 19th meeting of Central Committee for Food Standards held at Baroda on 11th and 12th October, 73.

The 19th meeting of the Central Committee for Food Standards was held at Baroda in the Vaccine Institute on 11th and 12th October, 1973. The meeting was inaugurated by Shri Lalit Chandra M. Patel, the Mayor of Baroda. Shri V. H. Thakur, Director of Health Services welcomed the members and others for accepting the invitation of the Government of Gujarat for holding the meeting of Central Committee for Food Standards at Baroda. Dr. J. B. Shrivastav, the Director General of Health Services delivered the presidential address and Dr. N. K. Dutta, Director Vaccine Institute, gave a vote of thanks (A list of participants is attached (Annexure I)

Before starting with the regular agenda, a condolence resolution (Annexure II) was passed on the sad and untimely death of Dr. S. Chakrabarty, late Public Analyst of West Bengal. It was resolved that a copy of the condolence resolution may be sent to the bereaved family.

The Chairman thanked the following retiring members who have either retired from service or have completed their term of membership or have otherwise been changed and placed on record. Their useful services rendered by their word to the committee, were placed on record.

1. Shri T. V. Mathew, ex-Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.
2. Col, N. C. Sanyal, QMG Branch, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.
3. Lt. Col. O. N. Tragi, Health Officer, Municipal Corporation, Delhi.
4. Dr. S. V. Jaliha, Deputy Director, Health Services, Government of Gujarat, Baroda.
5. Dr. B. D. Narang, Public Analyst, Haryana, Chandigarh.
6. Dr. Mrs. K. Shakuntla Devi, Deputy Director of Health Services, Andhra Pradesh.

The following new members were accorded a hearty welcome :

1. Dr. B. R. Roy, Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.
2. Col. P. K. Sharma, Deputy Director (Food Inspection) QMG Branch, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.
3. Col. S. L. Chadha, Health Officer, Municipal Corporation, Delhi.
4. Dr. (Miss) K. Kamakshyambika, Addl. Director of Medical and Health Services, Andhra Pradesh.

5. Dr. T. J. Boman, Officer Incharge, State Public Health Laboratory, Borada, Gujarat.

6. Dr. (Smt.) S. L. Khosla, Deputy Director of Health Services, Haryana, Chandigarh.

The Chairman in his opening remarks informed that in the work of Codex Alimentarius Commission, assistance and help of all the department is very necessary and useful, but it does not in any way mean that this could be taken over by any other organisation. According to the constitution of the Codex Alimentarius Commission an international body of various governments on Food Standards Programme—the work relating to it will have to be carried out with the Ministry operating the food legislation in the country at the national level and for that reason it has rightly been liaised with the Ministry of Health.

The Chairman informed the members that the Planning Commission has agreed to an allocation of Rs. 75 lakhs in the 5th Plan for central assistance to the State Governments and local bodies for development of existing food laboratories. Those laboratories in the States or local bodies who have not sent the information with regard to the equipment available etc. in the proforma supplied by the Directorate General of Health Services should do so immediately.

Agenda item No. 1 : Confirmation of the minutes of 18th meeting

Some of the members desired that there is no need for confirmation of the minutes since these have been circulated and views of the members received. However, the Chairman informed that it will be desirable to have the comments of the members on the views sent by some and modify the minutes in the view of the comments,

The following modifications in the minutes circulated were suggested :

1. Page 16, para 5 ; the following will be added :—

“The Chairman requested the State Analysts to send their demand for their laboratories and equipment in time. In this connection, Dr. Hari Bhagwan, pointed that the proposal of the Ministry of Health for introducing compulsory ISI certification mark in respect of few selected items had been examined in depth by ISI and detailed plans and the financial estimates had already been submitted to the C. C. F. S Secretariat.”

2. The other comments were not related to any modifications of the minutes but were the suggestions arising out of the discussion in the last meeting and hence it was not necessary to include the same in the minutes.

Item No 2 Report of the Plastics sub-committee

The Secretary introduced the report of the Plastics Sub-committee. The following are the recommendations, in brief :—

1. Methodology of test for detection of ingredients which may pose health hazards in the manufacture of plastics will be worked out immediately by Dr. P. K. Dutta in consultation with Director, Central Food Laboratory.

2. I. S. I. will carry out market research regarding amount of plastic packaging material which are being manufactured at present and also explore the possibility whether it is possible for I. S. I. to take up the responsibility regarding "quality control". If necessary, consultation may be made between I. S. I., Central Committee for Food Standards and Ministry of Industrial Development to formulate policy decision regarding their use.

3. H. D. P. E. of Hosteline GF-5260 which has been given tentative approval for packing vanaspati or one kg. may be reviewed again and data on its extractability to may be obtained from the manufacturers to find out if any restriction on its use are necessary or not.

4. The use of PVC compounds manufactured by M/s. NOCIL was given tentative approval for the manufacture of containers subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The containers shall contain an inscription, "WARNING DONOT STORE OILY PREPARATION AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES" in English and regional languages.
- (ii) The composition of the compounds used ie XDO11, XDO12, XDO32 and XDO93 will be same is supplied by M/S NOCIL.
- (iii) All containers made out of this plastic compound shall qualify the limit of extraction test as given in the analysts report published by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Bombay.
- (iv) Each bottle container or wrapper will bear permanent mark or seal to the effect that these are made of PVC compounds supplied by M/S NOCIL. Each such bottle, container or wrapper shall be subject to any conditions to be laid by the Government.
- (v) The containers may pack the following materials : "fruits, fruit juices other than heat processed, squashes, sauces, coffee beans, vinegar, bread, confectionery, biscuits, sweetmeats, syrups.

- (vi) M/S NDCIL will supply the manufactured material to B.A.R.C. for carrying out extraction data independently.

The effect of the packing of pickles and vinegar in these containers may be obtained from C.F.T.R.I. as suggested by the representative of Consumers' Guidance Society of India.

5. Use of Polystyrene

The Committee desired that the members of the sub-committee who have been supplied with the literature at the last meeting of the sub-committee should be asked to send their comments immediately.

6. Use of Sackfilm

As the firm has not supplied the complete data, the committee could not go into details and suggested that the party may be asked to expedite the same.

7. Packing of tamarind concentrate in High Density Polythene drums :

The Committee desired that the members may be requested to expedite their comments as the data was circulated during their last meeting.

8. Rigid PVC for manufacturing containers & film for food packaging applications :

The committee desired that the members may be requested to expedite their comments as the data was circulated during their last meeting.

9. Use of Cellophane/Polythene/Plastics :

The Comments of Central Food Technological Research Institute may be obtained with reference to the query raised by South Central Railway.

10. The report of Pravin Chemical Industries reg. fabrication of vessels for breweries, food and pharmaceutical industries using food grade polyester/opciy resins and use of plastic collapsible tubes may be processed further after getting information.

It was informed that the Sikkim distillery was packing alcoholic beverages in plastic container, and the committee therefore desired that immediate steps may be taken to prohibit the use of plastics by all distillers. This should be given Top-Priority,

since the alcoholic beverages packed in these containers are used by the civilian population.

C.F.T.R.I. and Defence Research Laboratory in collaboration with Central Food Laboratory make up a project for determining the suitability of plastic container for alcoholic beverages.

Item No. 3. Report of Analysts to Sub-committee.

The Committee could not discuss the report of the Analysis Sub-Committee which held its meeting on 10th October, 1973 at Baroda. The same is attached (Annexure IV). Comments if any may be sent.

Item 4 (a) Amendment to Form III

The representative from Kerala while commenting on the proposed amended form III informed that there had been no comments from any court with regard to the present form, Supreme Court has, rather, upheld the present form and hence there is no need to make any modification. The views of all the members were taken which were diverging in nature.

Maj. General Boparai while narrating the background of the case informed the committee that the problem was posed by the trade and they wanted a more clearer report, so that the court or the accused are fully aware about the characteristics examined and deviation from the standards. The Chairman observed that there are 3 parties which are concerned with the form viz, Public Analysts, Prosecutor and the Court. We may find out from the Court whether amendment to the form as suggested by the sub-committee will be of any help to them in arriving at their conclusions about the gravity of the offence or adulteration. The proforma adopted by Baroda Laboratory may also be taken into consideration.

After great discussion, the committee recommended that the Act and Rules Sub-committee may reconsider the problem after ascertaining the position stated above.

Item 4 (b) Standards for Buffalo milk

The Committee considered the representation of the Dairy Development Corporation of Maharashtra and Punjab Government that the standards of fat content in buffalo milk may not be reduced from 6% to 5%, as it will not encourage the production

of good quality milk. The Committee was however informed that the standards of 5% milk fat was suggested in order to have an unhindered movement of buffalo milk from one State to another, so that there is no legal difficulty for the same. The possibility of adopting the same procedure as in case of ghee where regional variations occur were considered, but it was not found possible in case of movement of fluid milk. The representative of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry suggested their 'Appeal to Cow' sample but he was informed that such a procedure is not possible in India. Some of the members brought out that lowering of standards will add to the present state of adulteration, as adulterated buffalo milk is sold under the garb of Cow's milk. The members were informed that the Funsu Test can be applied for differentiating between Cow and Buffalo milk. The Committee after great deliberations recommended a uniform standards of minimum 5 percent fat and 9 percent solids-not-fat for adoption in the whole of India, for Buffalo milk.

Item 4 (c) Standards for Cassia

The Committee considered the representative of Bombay Colour and Kariana Merchants Association regarding the availability of cinnamon & Cassia in the Indian markets. The committee, having noted that foreign buyers wanted cassia, had no objection for laying down standards for the product. The true nomenclature and botanical name of the product be ascertained from the State of Asaam, Tripura and Manipur and Botanical Survey of India. The literature made available by the Indian Standards Institution on the nomenclature of the spices and condiments may also be taken into consideration before finalising the standards of Cassia.

The genuine samples of Cassia as obtained from Ceylon and available with ISI will be sent to Central Food Laboratory for study.

The representative from Maharashtra informed to the members that what was sold in Maharashtra was not Cassia, but it was a foreign bark which was painted and had no volatile oil content. The Chairman informed that this fact was never brought to our notice and if so the cases may be processed in the Court. The representative of Maharashtra agreed to send a detailed report in this case.

Item No. 5 Adoption of Codex Standards

The Secretary informed the Committee that the international standards formulated

by the Codex Alimentarius Commission of Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme have been circulated with a view to see the possibility of their application in Indian conditions. Some members raised doubt on the utility of discussing these standards at the present stage when these have already a final shape. The Chairman informed the members that these are recommended standards and have no legality till we accept them. Hence there have been circulated to the members with a view to eliciting their opinion on the possibility of adopting the same. The representative of Indian Standards Institution desired that we should accept these standards in to as far as food additives are concerned in toto and adopt the same under National Food Legislation. This was not considered possible as each and every food additives or standards will be considered on its merits. These standards are guidelines for making modifications in our food legislation. The members were requested to send their comments immediately.

Item No. 6 (a) Report of Maharashtra Advisory Board on Prevention of Food Adulteration.

The Secretary gave a gist of the recommendations of the Maharashtra Advisory Board regarding amendments to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules. The main points relating to differentiation between sub-standards and adulterated foods, sale of sub-standard foods and other suggestions were discussed. The genesis of the definition of sub-standard given in the report was also considered by the members, but in view of difficulties explained in the Secretary's note to distinguish between the genuine sub-standard and wilful adulterated foods, its acceptance was viewed with grave consequences.

The representative of Delhi informed about the genuine need for defining sub-standard goods, since there are the genuine difficulties faced by them in the field. He quoted cases of chillies of different varieties, which have been declared as adulterated by some analysts.

The representative of the Consumers Society was not in favour of defining sub-standard goods, since in her views, the standards laid down are the minimum standards and in idea of introduction of sub-standard is meaningless in such circumstances. She was also opposed to the idea of sale of sub-standard goods as it will create further problems in the implementation of the food laws.

The representative of Indian Standards Institution cited a few cases which in

his opinion were sub-standard but they were treated as adulterated by the prosecution and hence he desired to differentiate between sub-standard and adulterated.

Some of the members however suggested a price formula to be worked out for sub-standard articles but this could not find favour since the standards under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act are the minimum standards and not the grade standards.

However, after having the opinion of all the members and invitees present, the Chairman suggested that this report alongwith other suggestions received from various organisations with regard to the amendments to the Act and Rules be studied in detail by the act and Rules Sub-Committee and a final report submitted at the earliest.

Some of the members wanted the food laws to be based on the accepted principles of "mensrea" specially in case of restaurant where the partners are unnecessarily brought into the picture. However it was informed that Supreme Court Judgement has upheld that mensrea is not possible in csse of Acts dealing with social evils.

Some of the members suggested about the desirability of having the mobile courts and mobile laboratories. They were informed that summary trials or mobile courts are not possible under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. However, the utility of the mobile laboratory has been suggested to the State Governments for adoption. Certain members suggested for limiting the time period for sending of the samples by the Food Inspector or for launching of prosecution and they were informed that action is already being taken on these.

Item No. 7 Standards for edible oil seeds

The Secretary informed about the press reports sometimes back that spoiled groundnuts are eaten by human beings. The steps taken by Ministry of Agriculture in advising the farmers for proper storage were also brought to the notice of the members.

The representatives of the Food Corporation of India informed that 95 percent of the groundnut marketed has damaged grains less than 2 percent and it will be reasonable to fix a maximum limit of damaged kernels, as in case of foodgrains i. e. maximum 5 percent. The important constituent which affects the keeping quality, namely ; moisture content should also be laid down in the standards for ground-nut. In his opinion, aflatoxin content in grains has posed no health hazard so far. Also the facilities for estimation of aflatoxin content are not available in all the laboratories, hence, a maximum 5 percent of damaged kernels will suffice. It was, however, suggested that

Public Health Education is a better way of avoiding the aflatoxin content in ground-nut. The Committee was informed that the aflatoxin content can be reduced by treatment with ammonia and D.D.V.P.

The Committee suggested that the following standards for ground-nut kernels to be used for direct consumption ; Ground-nut kernel commonly known as Moon-gaptli are obtained from the plant *Arachis hypogaea*. The kernels for edible purposes shall conform to the following standards :

1. Moisture not more than 7 percent
2. Damage kernel, and slightly damage kernel
(Maximum)..... 5 percent.

The ground-nut kernel shall be free from non-edible seeds such as Mahua, castor, neem and argemone. It shall be free from colouring matter, preservatives or any other extraneous substance."

As regards the aflatoxin content in ground-nut oil or other, more data will be collected by the Central Food Laboratory and Ministry of Agriculture before the limit could be prescribed.

Item No.8 Standards of Kangra Valley tea:

The committee was informed about the resolution of the Tea Board wherein it is desired that separate standards for Kangra Valley Tea be fixed, under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules in order to meet the genuine difficulties of the traders. The representative of Indian Standards Institution however informed that the total amount of this sub-standard Kangra Valley Tea is not of significant magnitude in the market and it is, therefore, wrong to presume that major portion of Kangra Valley Tea is sub-standard. Any revision of the tea standards or having a separate standards for Kangra Valley Tea will have an international repercussion and hence in his opinion separate standards for Kangra Tea should not be adopted.

The chairman therefore, desired that in stead of lowering the standards, the industry should be impressed upon to improve the quality of the tea. In order to meet the genuine demand of a small number of growers, the Tea Trading Corporation may be addressed to purchase sub-standard tea and blend it with the other tea, so as to make the resultant tea upto the standards.

Item No. 9 Re-editing of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules :

The secretary informed that on the request of the Committee, he has tried to re-edit the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules so as to have a rational approach in it. Some of the Rules may have been modified keeping in view the Codex Recommendations or other technological necessities in food processing. The Chairman remarked that this can be considered as a working paper and suggestions to this should be sent to the Secretariat, so that these along with other suggestions could be considered by the relevant sub-committees and placed before the committee for further amendment if any.

Miscellaneous—Standards for black pepper :

The proposal of the Bombay Kariana and Chemical Merchants Association to allow the sale of mixture of various types of black pepper, namely; whole black pepper, light berries and pin heads under proper labelling conditions was considered by the committee. In view of the fact that the Prevention of Food Adulteration standards are not the grade standards, but are the minimum standards, the committee did not consider it appropriate to lay down any such mixture for sale. This mixing which is for economical reasons could be done by the users. The Chairman however desired that since the commodities are controlled under Agmark, their views may be ascertained on the same.

(ii) Use of saccharin in pan masala.

The Committee considered the representation of Pan Masalas and Tobacco Trade Association and recommended that as the saccharin has been allowed in supari upto the maximum extent of 100 ppm, hence the same amount of saccharin could be allowed to pan masala containing supari,

(iii) Prohibition of coal-tar colours in tomato sauce.

The committee noted the recommendations of the Central Fruit Products Advisory Board that use of coal-tar dyes are to be prohibited in tomato sauce and accordingly recommended that the same should be adopted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. The standards recommended for mango-pulp and tamarind

consentrate by the Fruit Advisory Board be also adopted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.

(iv) **Maharashtra Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.**

The Committee approved the amendments to the Maharashtra Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules as suggested by the State Government. The Chairman however desired that any comments if any should be sent in the Secretariat by the end of October, 73 failing which it will be presumed that the amendment to rules are approved.

There being no other item to be discussed, the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.





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**Draft minutes of the 20th meeting of Central Committee for Food Standards
held in New Delhi on 31st December, 74.**

The 20th meeting of Central Committee for Food Standards was held at Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi, on the 31st December, 1974, under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. B. Shrivastav, Director General of Health Services.

The Chairman welcomed the members for having made it convenient to attend the meeting and emphasised the importance of this meeting which will consider the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill as introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

A list of participants is attached (Annexure I).

The committee placed on record the useful contribution of the following retiring members :—

1. Dr. H. B. Parpia, Director, C.F.T.R I, Mysore.
2. Dr. D. K. Jagdev, Additional Director, Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Thiru K. Ramachandran, Public Analyst, King Institute, Guindy, Madras.
4. Col. K. N. Sharma, Deputy Director (Food Inspection), QMG Branch, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.
5. Shri C. S. Prasad, Public Analyst, Bihar, Patna.

A hearty welcome was accorded to the following new members :—

1. Dr. B. L. Amla, Director, C. F. T. R. I., Mysore.
2. Col. K. Seetaram, Deputy Director (Food Inspection), QMG Branch, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.
3. Dr. R. R. Purohit, Additional Director, Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
4. Dr. N. Ganguli, Assistant Director of Health Services, West Bengal, Calcutta.
5. Dr. M. N. Sharan, Public Analyst, Bihar, Patna.

The following firms / associations (List at Appendix-II) placed their views before the committee :—

(1) **M/S Warner Hindustan Limited:** Sought permission for use of titanium dioxide in chewing gums as it gives a better finish to the product. (details item 3 (i)2 (of 5).

(2) **M/S Tata Oil Mills Bombay:** M/S Tata Oil Mills Ltd., requested for approval of the label of their product, namely, "Non-Dairy Creame" consisting of vegetable fat, vegetable protein, milk solids etc. used in preparation of tea and coffee. (details item 3 (v) (14).

(3) **Uttar Bharat Parchoon Karyana Sangh:** Uttar Bharat Parchoon Karyana Sangh pleaded for increase in lead content in turmeric due to its natural contents depending on soil etc. (details item (3) (iv) 1. 16).

(4) **All India Hotels and Restaurants Association :**

All India Hotels and Restaurants Association submitted the following points for consideration of the committee in relation to Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill :—

- (i) Sub-standard food should be distinguished from adulterated foods ;
- (ii) Storage simplicitor should not be considered as an offence and samples of raw materials should not be lifted from the restaurants and hotels.
- (iii) Standards of foods should be reviewed so as to make it practicable.
- (iv) Samples should be simultaneously drawn from manufacturers while drawing samples from retailers. The manufacturer should also keep a sample of every batch and if necessary, the sample in possession with the manufacturer should be tested and results of these two be co-related so as to avoid unnecessary harassment to the retailers.

Having been informed that the case against M/a Shaw Wallace and Co., was drawn by the Government of Maharashtra where suji was found adulterated due to the presence of iron filings, the committee desired to have further details from the Government of Maharashtra.

(5) **All India Food Preservers Association:** The Association brought out following points for consideration of the Committee :

- (i) Enhancement of punishment will lead to corruption.

- (ii) Uniform sampling procedure and methods of analysis should be adopted.
- (iii) The food testing laboratories should be properly augmented and the pay scales and status of the staff working in the laboratories should be such as to avoid temptation from other sources.
- (iv) The sampling of foods should be confined mainly to articles sold in loose condition as foods sold in packed conditions are, by and large, found to be genuine.
- (v) Samples be divided in four parts so that one part may be sent to other Public Analyst.
- (vi) Sale of adulterated food by unlicensed hawkers in the vicinity of schools need strict vigilance.
- (vii) Cash memo should be treated as warranty.
- (viii) A screening committee should consider the cases before sanctioning prosecutions.

(6) **Bihar Rajya Khudra Bayavasayi Sangh :** The Sangh suggested that—

- (i) the Agmark should be treated as warranty under Rule 12-A ;
- (ii) the declaration of date of manufacture and date of expiry on label should be made compulsory in case of packed foods ;
- (iii) the signature of the dealers and witness be obtained on the cover of sealed sample bottles to avoid the tampering of the sample while in possession of the Food Inspector ; and
- (iv) the Section 16 be suitably amended to protect innocent employees of the commercial firms.

(7) **Federation of Indian chamber of Commerce and Industry:**

The representative of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry stressed the need for laying down form procedure for sampling of foods by Food Inspectors. He also suggested for further relaxation in respect of chance contamination of sesame oil in other oils.

2. The Committee considered the prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha. The following recommendations were made.

2.1. Clause 2/Section 2

The foods which do not conform to the prescribed standards due to natural factors like soil, climate, etc. and where there is no human hand responsible for such variations should not be considered adulterated. These foods may be considered as sub-standard for which a lenient punishment be prescribed. However difficulty experienced in differentiation of genuine sub-standard foods from adulterated food falling below the standards was also felt and it was suggested that protection to such genuine cases be given as suggested by the Committee previously. Chance contamination should also be given due protection.

The words 'is not of the nature' substance or quality demanded by the purchaser and is to his prejudice', in sub-clause (a) of the Act appears to be superfluous as it is difficult to confirm whether the article sold by the vendor is the same as demanded by the purchaser.

On the definition of the primary foods it was felt that it needs further clarification whether natural products like milk, meat, rice, boiled rice, etc. are covered under the present definition or not. Articles of Agricultural, Horticultural and Marine or animal origin in their natural form should be included in the primary foods.

It was also suggested that the words "where there is no Health Officer" occurring in sub-clause (d) of clause (viii) a) of the Bill should be deleted so that any officer may be appointed as Local (Health) Authority when and wherever the need be".

It was also suggested that local (Health) Authority should preferably be a full time officer.

2.2. Clause 3/Section 3

Different suggestions regarding the constitution of the Committee for having zonal representation, having two different committees as in Drugs Act—one for food standardisation and another as Advisory Board were considered. It was felt that there appears to be justification for having an Advisory Board to deal with uniform implementation of the Act.

2. 3. Clause 4/Section 3 (A)

It suggested that Secretary, Central Committee for Food standards should not have functionary powers of enforcement needs further consideration.

2. 4. Clause 5/Section 4(b)

The words "after consultation with the committee" in the proposed bill, may be deleted as it will be advantageous to consult the committee about the function of the Central Food Laboratory.

It was suggested by Dr. Pingale that different Central Food Laboratories may be specialised in analysis of different types of foods.

2. 5. Clause 6/Section 7

The words "Committee" should be replaced by the words "Central Government" as the committee is simply an advisory body and has no legal authority to implement the recommendations. The approval is to be given by the Government. It was suggested that the powers to prohibit the sale of a food by the Food (Health) Authority should be in cases where food hygiene is involved and no analysis is required.

While considering the "Explanation" to Section (7) of the Act, it was suggested that genuine difficulties of some of the traders who store raw materials for the manufacture of a food where its original identity is lost needs consideration.

The provisions of Presumptions granted under Section III of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 of U. K., were considered to be relevant in this respect and amendments on the same line could be considered. The relevant section III of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 of U. K., is reproduced below :—

"111. For the purposes of this Act and of any regulations or by-laws made thereunder :—

- (a) any article commonly used for human consumption shall, if sold or offered, exposed or kept for sale, be presumed until the contrary is proved, to have been sold or, as the case may be, to have been or to be intended for sale for human consumption ;
- (b) any article commonly used for human consumption which is found on premises used for the preparation, storage or sale of that article and any

article commonly used in the manufacture of products for human consumption which is found on premises used for the preparation, storage or sale of those products, shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be intended for sale, or for manufacturing products for sale, for human consumption :

- (c) any substance capable of being used in the composition or preparation of any article commonly used for human consumption which is found on premises on which that article is prepared shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be intended for such use.

2. 6. Clause 7/Section 8

The language of the clause may be redrafted as under :—

‘Provided further that public analysts may be appointed for specialised article of food only.’

2. 7. Clause 8/Section 10

The words “which is unfit for human consumption” is unnecessary as the objections is covered by the words “in the interest of public health.” It was proposed that this section should be co-related with section 7 (iv) and section 10(4) of the Act.

Doubts were expressed whether a Food (Health) Authority is empowered to prohibit the sale of any article of food in the interest of public health under section 23/24 of the Act and if no such provision is available, then necessary amendment may be made in this respect.

Sub-clause (c) ; it was suggested that the procedures may be elaborated for seizure and disposal of either a food article or material which can be used for the purposes of adulteration under the Act.

Sub-clause (f) ; it was suggested that the power of seizure of books of accounts should be given to the local (health) authority and also a time period should be prescribed for return of the books.

Sub-clause 7. B ; As the report of the Public Analyst is invariably obtained before launching a prosecution hence the sub-clause 7. B is considered unnecessary. It may be ensured that the burden of proving of that such article is not

of a kind which may be employed for purposes of adulteration shall remain with the person from whose possession such article was seized.

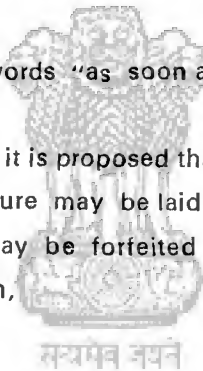
2. 8. Clause 9/Section 11

The provision of dividing the sample into four parts was considered in detail. Some members were of opinion that sending the fourth part to the person from whom the vendor has purchased the food articles, will not serve the purpose as he can always disown about its genuineness. As a similar provision exist in Drugs Act, this may be discussed with the Drugs Controller and the matter may be considered by the Department.

In Sub-clause (b) : it was suggested that a time limit may be prescribed for sending the sample by the Food Inspector to the Public Analyst. The words 'next working day' was suggested in place of the words "without unreasonable delay."

In sub-clause (c) the words "as soon as possible" may be replaced by the words "with minimum delay."

In sub-clause (d) whereby it is proposed that the article may be forfeited to the State Government, a procedure may be laid down about forfeiture and disposal of such items. The article may be forfeited to the local authority as well where action has been taken by them,



2. 9. Clause 10/Section 13

The suggestion of certain organisations that the accused be asked to give in writing (in case the word is the completed to Certain in the Courtatory) within 10 days of the receipt of analysis report in for sending the sample to C.F.I. Calcutta was not considered feasible as no action can be taken unless the prosecution is launched in the court.

The words "receipt" may be replaced by the words "service"

2. 10. Clause 11/Section 14

There was suggestion that the cash memo, bill or invoice should be treated as warranty and provisions of successive warranties may also be made.

While considering the difficulties by the Food Corporation of India with

regard to warranty clause, it was suggested that the warranty can be given for specific purposes i.e. pesticide content. Where the purchaser cannot find the amount of same on the grains but the amount of extraneous matter in the grains can be visually examined. The warranty should be valid for a certain period to be mentioned on the label or otherwise.

2.11. Clause 12/Section 16

There was a general consensus that section 16 be re-written in a simple and clear language. The article of food falling below the prescribed standards but not due to any human hand be dealt with a fine not less than Rs. 1000/-. Representative of I. S. I. desired this to be Rs. 500/-. Views were expressed that deterrent punishment will not attain the objective and may lead to mal practices. What is desired is the effective implementation machinery for which certain necessary pre-requisites are to be made available. It was also suggested that refusal to give a sample to the Food Inspector or obstructing in his official functions may be considered for severe punishment and made non bailable and cognizable.

2.12. Clause 14/Section 20

As regards the procedure of sanctioning prosecution, it was felt that there should be an investigating agency comprising of senior officers who should look into the cases of adulteration before launching prosecution. The investigating agency should lay down guide lines for sanctioning of prosecutions and in those cases where there is minor deviation, show-cause notices may be given by the concerned authorities. This type of procedure will obviate many difficulties experienced by the trader and at the same time ensure speedy and judicial disposal of the cases. It was also suggested that there should be a code of conduct for such investigating agencies.

2.13. Clause 17/Section 21

The committee felt that there is a need for the judiciary dealing P. F. A. cases to have the necessary background in the food chemistry and analysis and also a minimum experience of 10 years in food service.

2.14. Section 17

The committee discussed in detail the general difficulties experienced by the Partners and Directors in the case of a firm or co-operative body. In order to avoid harrasement it was suggested that the chief executive, managing director or partner who is present at the time of committing the offence or responsible for the affairs of the company should only be prosecuted. An undertaking may be obtained from such a firm at the time of issuing licence.

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Draft Chapter on Food Additives

3.1. The committee appreciated the efforts of Dr. K. K. G. Menon who drafted the Chapter on Food Additives and suggested as follows ;—

3.1.1. In the definition of "food additive", the words "any substance not normally consumed as a food by itself and not normally used as a typical ingredient of the food" shall be deleted as many of the Class I preservatives like salt, sugar honey are used either as food itself or as a typical ingredient of the food. The words in the last line "or substance added to food for maintaining or improving nutritional qualities" shall be deleted as nutrient supplements have also been included in the list of permissible food additives.

3.1.2. The definition of preservatives as given under Rule 52 should be included in the Chapter. The following provision be added to Class I preservative that the product shall conform to the standards notwithstanding the quantity of preservative present in the product.

Shri Bhatt suggested, wood smoke be not deleted from the list of Class I preservative as it is in use for long. Edible oils should be included in the list of Class I preservatives.

3.1.3. In the definition of anti-oxidant, the words, "and does not include sugar, cereal, oils, floures, nuts and spices" should be deleted.

The clause regarding "restriction on use of anti-oxidants" should be reedited on the same lines as for preservatives.

Use of anti-oxidants in ghee and butter as per Rule 50 be included.

3.1.4. In the list of emulsifying agents and stabilizers each item should be given in new para. Carrageen be deleted as this has already been deleted from the original rule.

"Synthetic lecithin" be substituted by "lecithin".

Shri P. H. Bhatt will supply the re-edited clause regarding use of permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents in milk and its products.

3.1.5. Maximum level of use of citric acid allowed for adjusting PH in brewing industries and imitation jellies as suggested under "sequestering and buffering agents" is too low and needs re-examination.

3.1.6. While considering use of bleaching and maturing agents and starch modifiers, the committee felt that the standard of food articles in which such agents are permitted need amendment specifying the name of such agent and its maximum permissible level. The committee recommended the use of acetone peroxide in flour upto a level of 100 ppm. Dr. Pingale of Food Corporation of India promised to specify the maximum limit of Sodium Chlorite and Sodium hypochlorite as modifiers of food starch.

3.1.7. The definition of "food colours" should be given. The words "colouring matter" occur in the sentence "unauthorised addition of colouring matter prohibited" should be replaced by the words "coal tar dyes."

It was suggested that the sub-committee may consider whether vegetable colours present in food should be mentioned on the label or not.

A level of 0.05% ergot infested grains in cereal grains as suggested by Director General of Health Service were approved. The maximum level of aflatoxin in edible oil seeds and oil seed products (final products for consumption) was 30 ppb.

In view of the fact that Chapter needs re-examination in the light of above suggestions, it was suggested that these may be re-examined by the sub-committee. Shri Bhatt was requested to send detail suggestion. He may be invited for the meeting.

Use of Coal-Tar-Dyes in Alcoholic Beverages :

3.1.8. The committee endorsed the views of sub-committee for not permitting the use of coal-tar-dyes in alcoholic beverages on permanent basis. The State Government who prescribe such colours to be added compulsorily in alcohol under their Excise rules will be requested to use alternative vegetable colour or discontinue the use of colours.

3.1.9. **Use of Gum-Ghatti:**—The committee recommended use of gum-ghatti as an edible gum. The literature should be collected so as to convince the Codex Committee to put it in their permitted list.

3.1.10. **Use of anticaking agent in food ;**—The committee recommended the use of aluminium silicate as anticaking agent to the extent of 2 percent in edible salt, onion powder and in soup powder.

3.1.11 Use of edible gums in flavouring essences :

(Specially in encapsulated powder flavours)

The committee recommended use of edible gums in flavouring essences. Insertion of the following rule, 64-A. was recommended :—

“64-A. Use of emulsifying and stabilising agents in flavouring agents”

Flavouring agents may contain permitted emulsifying and stabilising agents.”

3.1.12. Edible gums for food products:—

- (i) The committee recommended amendment to rule 60 so as to include guar, karaya, arabic, carobbean, furcellaran, tragacanth, gum-ghatti as edible gums.
- (ii) The committee endorsed the views of the sub-committee that the chemical nature of emulsifying and stabilising agents as required under rule 62 need not be mentioned on label and the same may be amended accordingly.
- (iii) Rule 32(c) be amended so as to indicate presence of stabilising and anti-caking agents in foods on labels.
- (iv) The word “referred to in the Indian Pharmacopeia” after the word “edible gums” in the standards of “non-alcoholic beverages”, under item 4.01.01 of appendix ‘B’ be replaced by specific gums.

3.1.13 The committee recommended use of food grade titanium-di-oxide in chewing gum upto a maximum level of 1 percent, The I.S.I. should be requested to prescribe the standard of food grade titanium-di-oxide.

3.1.14. The use of monosodium glutamate upto an extent of 2 percent in meat products was recommended with a label declaration that it shall not be used in any baby food.

3.1.15. The use of permitted natural vegetable colour in malted milk food with a label declaration was agreed to.

3.1.16 F. P. O. and C. F. T. R. I. should be consulted regarding the technological necessity of ethyl maltol as flavour booster in fruits-based beverages and authorise the secretariat to take action as per their advice.

3.2. Report of the Oils and Fats Sub-Committee :

Shri Menezese, Chairman, Oils and Fats Sub-Committee stated, in brief, the following recommendations of the sub-committee :-

3.2.1 Inadvertent admixture of edible oils : The genuine difficulty of the traders due to inadvertent contamination of edible oils with cotton seed or other oils was appreciated and it was suggested that the pure samples of cotton seed will be sent to Central Food Laboratory, for supplying the necessary method of estimation of approximate quantity of cotton seed oil in other oils. The minimum reading on tinto meter will be circulated to the analysts for adoption.

3.2.2 Standards for Sun-flower oil :- Having been informed that ISI is considering to lay down the standards of sun-flower oil, it was suggested that ISI would take into account the analytical data available with the Directorate General of Health Services while finalising the specifications of this oil and thereafter the same specification may be incorporated in the Prevention of Food adulteration Rules.

3.2.3. Ambadi Oil (Hibiscus oil) : In view of the presence of cyclopropane fatty acids in ambadi oil, its use as an edible oil ; was not recommended.

3.2.4 Manufacture of fluid vegetable cooking medium called Amber 200.

The views of the sub-committee is not recommending the manufacture of fluid vegetable cooking medium called "Amber 200" were endorsed.

3.2.5 Relaxation of free fatty acid content in ground-nut and sesame oil :

The available data do not indicate justifications for relaxation of free fatty acid content beyond three percent. Further, excess of free fatty acid may give rise to rancidity and lower the keeping quality.

3.2.6. Standards for imported rape seed oil :- The views of the sub-committee were endorsed that more samples of imported rape seed and rape seed oil should be analysed at different laboratories so as to have enough analytical data for framing the standards.

3.2.7 Iodine value of Maize Oil :- It was recommended that iodine value of maize oil be amended from 110-128 to 103-128,

3.2.8 Standards for water-melon seed oil :- ISI specifications for water-melon seed oil may be incorporated in the rules.

3.2.9 Moisture in margarine :- While discussing the minimum limit of moisture content in margarine, views of some of the members for fixing it at 12 percent was considered but as 12 percent may lead to spurious filling whereas 14 percent requires refrigeration. It was recommended that the same may be fixed at 14 percent. Also the use of benzoic acid or its salts and sorbic acid or its salts as preservatives in margarine upto a level of 1000 ppm was recommended.

3.2.10 Sampling procedure for oils and fats :- The draft sampling procedure for oils and fats compiled in the Directorate General of Health Services was circulated amongst the members who were requested to send their comments.

3.2.11 Mahua oils :- Having been informed that Mahua oil is consumed as an edible oil in some parts of the country, the committee was not in favour of its deletion from the list of edible oils, but it was suggested that the free fatty acid content, which is very high in comparison to the limit of the same other edible oils, may be brought at par with other oils. This may be obtained by refining the oil.

3.2.12 A number of new vegetable oils are being brought into the market. Therefore, in order to safeguard the public health, it was recommended that oils other than those listed in PFA Rules be not allowed for human consumption.

3.2.13 The capillary method for determination of melting point of vanaspati vis-a-vis which was suggested as more accurate by Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was considered and it was suggested that this may be examined by the analysts sub-committee. A suggestion for further relaxation of sesame oil contents with other oils was not considered justified.

3.3. Report of the Expert Panel on Argemone toxicity and limit of Saccharin.

3.3.1 The report of the experts with regard to argemone toxicity was considered in detail and the following recommendations were made:—

(1) The contamination of argemone oil in edible oils other than mustard oil is not possible due to difference in size, shape, kind of harvesting of these crops, hence its complete absence as tested by paper chromatographic method is desirable.

- (2) The studies should be conducted at Cancer Research Institute, Bombay, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Hindustan Lever, Bombay and Indian Standard Institution on the effects of argemone oil on different species of animals.
- (3) As regards contamination of argemone oil seeds with mustard oil seeds the views of Ministry of Agriculture, ruled out possibility of unintentional contamination of argemone seed with mustard seeds because of the difference in the method of harvesting, maturing time and varying nature of the two crops.

Having been informed that argemone oil may be a good drying oil, it was suggested that the possibility of its use should be explored for such commercial uses. Central Drug Laboratory, Lucknow and Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore may be requested for the same.

3.3.2 Use of Saccharin in foods :-

The committee noted the views of the experts that on the basis of data available so far, saccharin cannot be classified as an additive with a potential carcinogenic effects. They however, stressed for having strict quality control on saccharin to avoid contamination of O-to D sulphonamide. The use of saccharin in various foods was considered and the following recommendations were made :—

- (1) **Supari :—** The committee agreed to the recommendations of the experts for permitting saccharin upto 1000 ppm in supari for technological reasons.
- (2) **Pan-Masala :-** The use of saccharin in pan-masala was not considered necessary for technological reasons , as sugar can be conveniently used in this food.
- (3) **Carbonated water :-** The use of saccharin in carbonated waters was discussed in detail. The earlier proposal of allowing the saccharin only with no sugar for diabetic or other purposes was also considered. In view of the fact that pure saccharin when used has a bitter taste and the industry has represented that a mixture of sugar and saccharin be allowed for preparation of carbonated water, the committee, therefore, recommended that present rule namely "use of sugar and saccharin mixture with a rider with sugar will not be less than 5 percent" and be allowed to continue. The use of saccharin only with no sugar in carbonated waters may not be permitted as earlier notified for inviting comments, as there does not seem to be much demand for such a product having only saccharin.

- (4) **Fruit products :-** The letter of the Ministry of Agriculture with regard to the use of saccharin in fruit beverages was given due consideration, but in view of the fact that this will not involve any major saving of sugar, but will effect the nutritional quality of the products, hence the proposal was not considered commendable.

3.4 Report of the Analysts sub-committee :

3.4.1 Estimation of fruit content in fruit products :

The committee discussed in detail for appropriate method of estimating the fruit content in fruit products. As there are number of factors which can be utilized for the estimation of fruit content, it was considered desirable that the same characteristics should be used by all the laboratories to avoid ambiguity in the results. The Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta assured that he will supply the particular characteristics alongwith its numerical value for circulation and guidance of the analysts so as to have uniformity in results.

3.4.2 Discrepancies in results of Analysts laboratory :

The variation in the results of various food laboratories attracted the attention of the committee. The causes for the same may be attributed to following reasons I—

- (i) defective sampling procedure;
- (ii) difference in the methods of analysis adopted by various analysts ;
- (lii) change in chemical characteristics due to storage ;
- (iv) tempering of samples :
- (v) use of non standarised instruments, chemicals, etc.

The following action has been taken in this regard :—

- (i) A draft on uniform procedure of sampling of oils and fats and milk and milk products has been circulated for comments.
- (ii) The compendium on uniform method of analysis is already in the press and the same will be circulated when received for guidance of the analysis.
- (iii) N,D.R.I., Karnal and C.F.L., will be undertaking the study regarding efectiveness of preservatives in case of perishable food,

- (iv) In order to avoid the tempering of the samples, a method using paper slips signed by a Senior Officer to be affixed on the samples have been evolved and is being used in Delhi as a pilot project to check its utility, Also coding and decoding of the samples by a senior officer at Central Food Laboratory or Public Analyst Laboratory be adopted,
- (v) The states have been advised to use standardised instruments/chemicals for analytical work,
- (vi) Any analyst coming across a new type of adulterant should inform of the same to the Director General of Health Services so that all the analysts in the country are informed of such malpractices by the Govt. of India.

3.4.3 Crude fibre in curry powder :- It was not considered necessary to revise the standards of curry powder in respect of crude fibre as the standards for mixed masala is already under consideration.

3.4.4 Use of starches besides wheat flour, rice flour in the manufacture of compounded asafoetida :

The use of edible starches other than wheat flour and rice in manufacture of compounded asafoetida was considered and the committee agreed that milo, jawar, etc be permitted for the same purpose in compounded asafoetida,

As regards volatile oil as an index of quality of asafoetida, it was suggested that further investigation be carried out by Central Food Laboratory in collaboration with I.S.I. and C.F.T.R.I.

I.S.I. informed that they have accepted the T.L.C. method for testing the presence of colophony in Hing.

3.4.5. Standards of instant coffee under P.F.A. Rules :

The adoption of standards for instant coffee as prescribed by I.S.I. be adopted under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.

3.4.6. Quick testing for certain adulterants :

A leaflet giving quick and simple test for detection of certain adulterants was circulated to the members with the request for sending their comments.

3.4.7. Standards for ghee of Jabalpur area, Chamba Valley and Sunderban area :

The matter be expedited in consultation with the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection.

3. 4. 8. Standards for honey : The standards of honey should be expedited in consultation with Directorate of Marketing and Inspection,

3. 4. 9. Standards of boiled milk :- The committee was informed that Public Analyst, Haryana, and Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory, Ghaziabad have already undertaken the investigation with regard to the standards of boiled milk.

3. 4. 10. Standards of biscuits : As recommended by the sub-committee, the committee agreed to redraft the present standards of biscuits.

3. 4. 11. Quantitation of rancidity by a suitable test :

The proposal for laying down quantitative test for rancidity was referred for consideration by analyst sub-committee. Until a suitable method is found out, free fatty acid content may be regarded as a measure of same.

3. 4. 12. Change of milk pipette : The proposal to use 10.75 ml. milk pipettes in place of 11.04 ml. from 1.1.75 was considered and due to difficulties in procuring the required pipette, it was suggested that the effective date may be extended to be effective from 1.1.1975.

3. 4. 13. Relaxation of Caffeine content in coffee-chicory mixture :

The committee did not agree to lower the limit of caffeine content in coffee-chicory mixture because the date did not warrant so.

3. 4. 14. Use of common salt in spices : The committee endorsed the views of the sub-committee that addition of common salt a class I preservative in spices may not be considered an offence so long the samples conform to the specification,

3. 4. 15. Standards for Cardamom : The committee was of the view that 5 percent extraneous matter already allowed in cardamom covers the presence of empty capsules and no separate standard for this prescribed.

3. 4. 16. Presence of wheat starches in spices :- Presence of wheat starches in spices upto an extent of 2 percent arising out of unintentional mixing for using the same chakki was recommended. The public analysts may be advised accordingly.

3.4.17. Presence of lead in turmeric :- As lead content in turmeric generally does not exceed 10 ppm as prescribed in the rules, the committee was not in favour of increasing the lead content of turmeric beyond that limit. However, if it is felt necessary to increase the limit, the industry should come forward with particular variety of turmeric where lead content is found beyond the prescribed limits. Having been informed that other inorganic salts of lead, like red lead etc. are being used for polishing of turmeric, the committee suggested that test for other salts of lead shall also be negative. The old method of processing of lead by using unhygienic cow-dung method shall be discouraged. However, as some members were of the opinion that boiling of turmeric with cow-dung gives increase in lead content. CFTRI, Mysore shall be requested to study the effect of cow-dung processing on turmeric.

3.4.18 Implementation of the Act :- With a view to have proper and effective implementation of food laws, it was suggested that the States should have the necessary requisite qualified infra structure for administration of the Act.

Until and unless the food control wing is properly augmented and the food laboratories properly developed, no amount of amendment will achieve the required objective.

3.5 REPORT OF THE MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS :

Shri Bhatt introduced the report of the sub-committee and following recommendations were made :-

- 3.5.1** Rule 22 be amended so as to reduce the quantity of milk from 220 ml to 200 ml for purposes of analysis.
- 3.5.2** The food inspectors be instructed to draw samples of food simultaneously from the manufacturer or the wholesaler when a sample is drawn from the retailer, as far as practicable.
- 3.5.3** It was informed that the preserving power of formaline was discussed at the international Dairy Congress where it was stated that preserving power of formalin is about four weeks in milk and milk products and the need of having a better and effective preservative was stressed. It was suggested that investigation with regard to effectiveness of different preservatives which are

being carried out at Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta and National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal be expedited on top priority basis.

3.5.4 The I.S.I. be requested to evolve standards for two types (chemical and bacteriological purposes) of sampling bottles for use of food inspectors.

3.5.5 The committee appreciated the idea of amending form VII as recommended by the sub-committee. However, with a view to examine various pros and cons of the amendment and to make it more practicable, it was suggested to refer the whole matter to a small group for re-examination.

3.5.6 The draft sampling procedure for sampling of milk and milk products, as amended by the sub-committee, was circulated to the members who were requested to send comments. I.S.I. shall be requested to work on the standards of kits for sampling of various articles by the food inspectors.

3.5.7 **Use of flavour in sweetened condensed milk :**

The use of flavour in sweetened condensed milk was agreed to on the condition that the product shall conform to other characteristics prescribed for the products. The flavour used will be mentioned on the label and the products shall be labelled as 'NOT TO BE USED FOR INFANT FEEDING.'

3.5.8 **Use of Lecithin to instant full cream milk powder :**

The committee agreed to the use of Lecithin in milk powder for improving its dispersibility, upto a limit of 5000 mg/kg the limit specified in Codex Standard in milk powder with a label declaration in item A.11.02 14 as under :—

“For improving dispersibility, it may contain
Lecithin upto 5000 mg/kg.”

3.5.9 **Standards for Yoghurt :**

The I.S.I standards for Yoghurt and Curd may be considered for adoption under P.F.A. Rules.

3.5.10 **Standards for mixed milk :**

Formation of a separate standard for mixed milk containing cow and goat milk only was considered but it was felt that formulation of standard for different types of mixtures of milk will give rise to difficulty in implementation and hence

mixture of cow and goat milk or any other type of milk should be standardised so as to conform to the standard for standardised or mixed milk.

The definition of standardised milk as laid down in item A,11.01.06 shall be amended so as to include goat or sheep milk also.

3.5.11 Labelling of milk bottles :

In view of the difficulties experienced by the dairy industry in implementing rule "42C", it was suggested that the implementation of this rule may be deferred. As an alternative measure, use of colour scheme was also considered. As sometimes difficulty may arise due to non availability of particular coloured aluminium foil, it was suggested that a small group comprising of various dairy interest, I.S.I., Indian Aluminium Co., Indian Aluminium Foils and Larsen and Toubro may examine so as to evolve a practicable decision.

3.5.12 Use of edible flavours and food colours in toned, double toned, standardised and recombined milk.

According to the present rule, the Buffalo milk, cow milk, sheep milk, or goat milk or skimmed milk can be designated as flavoured milk after addition of permitted edible flavours and colours. In view of the fact that the organised of dairy schemes in the country are increasing the production of standardised milk, toned milk, double toned milk and the combined milk, the use of permitted flavour and colour so as to designate this milk as flavoured milk was agreed to.

3.5.13 Compulsory Pasteurisation of milk for distribution :

The proposal for compulsory Pasteurisation of milk was not considered feasible as there is difficulty in testing efficacy of Pasteurisation. However, having been informed that the matter is being discussed in the Ministry of Agriculture, it was decided that it may be reconsidered after a decision in this regard is arrived at by them.

3.5.14 Approval of the label of "Non-Dairy Creamer" :

As the products "Non-dairy creamer" is not derived solely from milk solids,

the use of the words "Non-Dairy creamer" may mislead the consumer and hence the same was not agreed to.

3.5.15 Moisture content in ghee :

Keeping in view the difficulties experienced by the ghee traders in limiting the moisture content of the finished product to a maximum of 0.3 percent by ordinary method of heating on wood or charcoal, it was recommended to raise the limit of moisture by 0.5 percent.

3.5.16 Fat content in Ice-cream :

The proposal of All India Ice-Cream Manufacturers Association for lowering the fat content in ice-cream, kulfik kulfa and chocolate ice-cream was considered. In view of the fact that lowering of fat content will effect the nutritional quality of the ice-cream the proposal was not agreed to. The committee was however informed that ice-cream containing nuts for which 8 percent fat has been prescribed, were sold at higher prices even when it contains small amount of nuts. In view of this the committee recommended that fat content of ice-cream will be 10 percent irrespective of presence of nuts.

It was suggested that the State Health Authorities may be advised to instruct the field staff for drawing the samples of ice-cream by weight and not be misled by volume as ice-cream is generally puffed with air.

3.5.17 Acid insoluble ash in tinned baby food :

Having been informed that ISI has raised the maximum limit of acid insoluble ash in tinned baby food to 0.1 percent, the committee agreed that acid insoluble ash may be deleted from the standards of baby food prescribed in PFA Rules.

3.5.18 Adoption of "solubility percent" as a measure of solubility in case of milk powder :

It was recommended that "solubility percent" may be adopted as a measure of solubility as it is more scientific way of expression for measuring solubility.

3.5.19 Test for Cotton Seed fed cow ghee :

Having been informed that the cotton seed or seame seed fed cow ghee

may give positive Halphen Boundine test, it was suggested that in case of such doubts the purity of ghee shall be confirmed by Phytosterol Acetate test.

3.5.20 Approval of labels of ice-creams :

The labels of various types of novelties with ice-creams as base manufactured by M/s Kwality Ice-cream, as amended by the sub-committee, were approved.

The analytical techniques for analysis of ice-creams containing covering of chocolate was also considered and it was suggested that in such case where chocolate forms separate layers on ice-creams either the whole sample should be sent in frozen condition to the Public Analyst or chocolate and ice-creams portions be separated by the food inspectors while drawing samples and ice-creams portion should be sent separately to the Public Analyst for analysis.

3.5.21 Standard of condensed milk :

It was recommended that standards of condensed milk may be brought in line with the standards of the products prescribed in Codex.

4.4.1 Standards for various foods : Standards for Pan Masala & aerated water (pl. see item 3.3.2) 3.3.2 (2) & (3).

4.4.2 Standards for rolled oats :

The committee recommended to raise the limit of alcoholic acidity to 8 ml. N. Sodium Hydroxide per 100 gm, of dried substance.

4.3. Standards for alcoholic beverages :

Having been informed that standards for alcoholic beverages are being reviewed by ISI, it was recommended to await the recommendations of the ISI, and thereafter the standard formulated by ISI, may be incorporated in PFA Rules.

4.4. Standards for instant coffee : (Pl. see Item 3, 4, 6)

4.5. Standards for Cassia and Cinnamon :

The committee agreed to the proposed definition of Cassia and Cinnamon which reads as follows : —

‘Cassia (Taj, Tejpai, Chini, Dalchini) whole means dried pieces of bark of Cinnamomum Cassia Blume, Syn. Cinnamomum aromaticum C. G.Nees (Chini Dalchini) or Cinnamomum Ex Blume (Cassia vera) or Cinnamomum tamala Nees and Ebem (Indian Cassia lingnea). It shall not contain any other foreign vegetable matter and colouring matter.

Cassia shall be sold in containers which shall be clearly labelled so as to distinguish it from Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.

Cinnamom (Dalchini) whole means that dried pieces of bark of Cinnamomum Zeylanicum Blume. It shall not contain any other foreign vegetable matter and colouring matter. It shall contain not less than 0,5 percent (v/w) of volatile oil.

Cinnamom shall be sold in containers which shall be clearly labelled so as to distinguish it from Cassia.’

4.6 Standards for corn flour :

The committee did not recommend the use of colours and flavours in corn flour as the same is not considered necessary on technological grounds.

4.7 Standards for sugars :

The committee recommended that the standards of sugar in PFA Rules may be amended in line with the ISI standards. As the excess of bisulphite used for refining of sugars gives rise to excess of Sulphur-di-oxide in the final product beyond the prescribed limit, it was suggested that the Ministry of Agriculture through their Extension Department should educate the farmers to use bisulphite in a concentration so that the limit of Sulphur-di-oxide in the final product does not exceed the prescribed limit.

4.8 Standards for fennel powder :

The committee recommended a minimum limit of one percent volatile oil in fennel powder as the same figure has been prescribed in Indian Pharmaceutical Codex and British Pharmaceutical Codex.

5. Miscellaneous

5.1 Labelling of ghee :

The proposal to label ghee containing anti-oxidants and vitamins as "pure ghee" was not agreed to as the same is against the provision of rule 43.

5.2 Qualification of Public Analysts :

The committee recommended that M. Sc. with three years experience in a recognised food laboratory, shall be considered as an eligible qualification for the post of Public Analyst. The previous idea of passing an examination before appointment of Public Analyst was recommended to be dropped.

5.3 Licensing and Labelling of Synthetic beverages :

The committee recommended that the products containing no fruit juice shall be labelled as follows :

“CONTAINS NO FRUIT JUICE”

In case if it contains an artificial flavour, the words “ARTIFICIALLY FLAVOURED” shall be prescribed on the bottle.

The recommendation made at the 18th meeting of C.C.F.S. that the products like vinegar or coca-cola which do not contain any fruit juice be taken out of the purview of the F.P.O. was discussed in great length. Shri Dayanand was of the opinion that with a view to regulate the production of aerated water which compete with fruit juice, it is necessary to include these products under F.P.O. Some members were of the opinion that F.P.O., should only take up the responsibility for distribution and quality control of the products whereas hygienic condition of the factory and sampling at market stage should come under the purview of P.F.A. authorities. In view of divergence of opinion, it was suggested that the matter shall better be examined in an inter-ministerial meeting.

5.4 Use of adhesive binder in spices :

Having been informed that tablets of spices powder can be made even without use of binder, the use of adhesive binder in spices was not agreed to.

5.5 Labelling of Batch No. etc. :

It was recommended that Batch No. and Code No shall be mentioned in the Cash Memo / Warranty.

5.6 Sampling of Agmark articles I

The committee did not feel necessary to amend Rule 22 in case of sampling of Agmark packed articles as provision is already there to draw sealed articles as far as possible without opening the packs. Making a general provision that the Agmark articles should not be opened and mixed together, will give rise to practical difficulty for sampling of large quantity of material sold in packed condition.

5.7 Local Names of Kesari dal :

The committee agreed to include the local name of Kesari Dal in the explanation under rule 44A,

6. A general review of standards of food :

The members were requested to send their comments where it is necessary to review standards of certain food, specially food grains, edible oils, milk and milk products and spices, particularly ground ones.

7. Review of Composition of Sub Committees

7.1. The Committee authorised the Chairman to re-constitute the Sub-Committee as and when he thinks necessary.

7.2. Label for proprietary for fancy trade names under Rule 37-A.

Having been informed that a large number of labels for proprietary or fancy trade names for food articles or other matter requiring immediate recommendations are being received in this Directorate which needs immediate attention the committee authorised special sub-committee to approve the labels or take other decisions on behalf of Central Committee for Food Standards. The Committee may however, be informed of all such actions.

8. There being on other item for discussion the meeting ended with the vote of thanks to the Chair.



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ANNEXURE—I

List of Participants in the 20th Meeting of the Central Committee for Food Standards Held on the 31st December, 1974 at New Delhi.

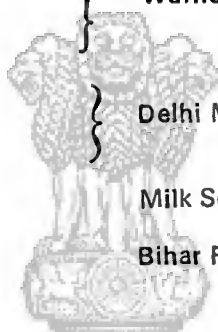
S. NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION
1.	Dr. J. B. Shrivastav	Director General of Health Services.
2.	Dr. B. R. Roy	Director, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.
3.	Dr. (Miss) K. Kanakadurgamba	Deputy Secretary, Health, Housing & Municipal Administrative Department, Andhra Pradesh Secretariat, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).
4.	Thiru K. Ramachandran	Government Analyst, King Institute, Guindy Madras (Tamil Nadu)
5.	Shri P. Janardana Aiyer	Chief Government Analyst, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum (Kerala).
6.	Dr. B. D. Narang	Public Analyst, Haryana, Chandigarh.
7.	Dr. T. J. Boman	Officer-in-charge and Public Analyst, State Public Health Laboratory, Baroda (Gujarat).
8.	Shri P. K. Das	Public Analyst, Government of Assam, Gauhati-5, (Assam).
9.	Shri P. K. Roy	Public Analyst, Tripura, Agartala (Tripura).
10.	Shri A. Bhattacharyya	Chief Public Analyst, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
11.	Dr. S. B. Singh	Public Analyst, U. P., Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh).
12.	Dr. B. L. Mali	Deputy Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
13.	Shri R. K. Mohanty	Deputy Public Analyst, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
14.	Dr. Hari Bhavan	Director (Agriculture & Foods), Indian Standards Institution, No. 9, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi,
15.	Shri G. S. Vilkhur	Deputy Director (Agriculture and Foods), Indian Standards Institution, No. 9, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

S. NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION
16.	Dr. H. V. Potty	Scientist, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
17.	Dr. M. N. Sharan	Public Analyst, Bihar, Patna.
18.	Shri K. V. Gupta	Drugs Controller, Jammu and Kashmir, Jammu.
19.	Shri Dalip Singh	Deputy Public Analyst, Punjab, Chandigarh,
20.	Col. S. L. Chadha	Municipal Health Officer, Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi-110006.
21.	Col. K. Seetaram	Deputy Director (Food Inspection), Army Headquarters Q. M. G. Branch, S. T.-7, New Delhi
22.	Shri M. K. Rangnekar	Commissioner, Food & Drugs Administration, Maharashtra State, Griha Nirman Bhavan, Opposite Kala Nagar, Bandra (E), Bombay-51
23.	Shri R. N. Chaturvedi	Joint Agriculture Marketing Advisor, Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, N.H.IV, Faridabad (Haryana).
24.	Shri F. G. T. Menezes	Director (Vanaspati), Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati, (Department of Food), Ministry of Agriculture Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
25.	Shri N. D. Kulkarni	Assistant Commissioner, Food & Drugs Administration, Maharashtra State. Griha Nirman Bhavan, Opposite Kala Nagar, Bandra (East), Bombay-51,
26.	Shri Y. C. Harit	Public Analyst, State Central Public Health Laboratory, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
27.	Dr. S. L. Khosla	Deputy Director, Health Services, Haryana, Chandigar.
28.	Shri B. L. Ahuja	Public Analyst, Bharatpur, Rajasthan.
29.	Shri I. K. Kapoor	Directorate General of Technical Development, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.

ANNEXURE—II

Members of Trade who attended the preliminary meeting of the Central Committee for Food Standards held on the 30th December, 1974.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Shri Chand Goyal | } | Uttar Bharat Parchun
Karyana Sangh, Chandigarh. |
| 2. | Shri Uttam Chand Chawla | | |
| 3. | Shri Inder Pal Gupta | | |
| 4. | Shri Kuldip Rai Gupta | | |
| 5. | Shri K. R. Krishnan | } | Warner Hindustan Limited, Hyderabad, |
| 6. | Dr. D. Gupta | | |
| 7. | Shri P. Gopinath Menon | | |
| 8. | Shri Madan Lal | } | Delhi Milk and Sweet Merchants Association. |
| 9. | Shri Puran Lal | | |
| 10. | Representative | | Milk Sellers Association, Amritsar. |
| 11. | Representative | | Bihar Rajya Khudra Byapar Sangh. |



सत्यमेव जयते

INVITIES

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|----|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Major General M. S. Boparai | W.H.O. Coordinator, S.8/108 H2, D I.G. Colony, Varanasi Cantt., (U. P.). |
| 2. | Shri P. H. Bnatt | Karia District Cooperative Milk Production Union Ltd., Anand (Gujarat). |
| 3. | Dr. S. V. Pingle | Director, Food Corporation of India, New Delhi. |
| 4. | Shri M. A. Sampathkumaran | Officer on Special Duty, Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory, Ghaziabad. |
| 5. | Shri Dayanand | Director (Fruits and Vegetables), Department of Food, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. |
| 6. | Dr. K. D. Paharia | Secretary, Central Insecticide Board, Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Central Insecticide Cell, N. H.IV, Faridabad. |

ANNEXURE—II

Trade representatives who placed their views before the Committee :

S. NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION
1.	Shri N. I. Shah	Secretary, Retail/Grain Dealers' Federation, Bombay.
2.	Shri M. H. Vyas	Honorary General Secretary, The All India Hotels and Halwais Federation, 243, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay-4
3.	Shri Ajit Singh	Patron, Punjab Halwai & Dodhri Union, B-3- Gandanswala, Amritsar (Punjab).
4.	Shri Y. K. Kapoor	Honorary Secretary, All India Food Preservers Association, New Delhi-55.
5.	Shri C. V. Mariwala	} Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries, New Delhi.
6.	Shri R. S. Bisht	
7.	Shri G. D. Awasthi	